

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GAUTENG PROVINCE

RESEARCHED FOR

THE ANC GAUTENG PROVINCIAL CAUCUS

BY THE

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INTRODUCTION

The Community Agency for Social Enquiry (C A S E) has been commissioned to produce a study on the underlying social forces shaping Gauteng's environment, together with the broad political trends operating within Gauteng's communities. The aim of the study is to contribute to the development of strategy around the local government elections, and facilitate the identification of key focus areas for constituency and oversight work.

Among other factors, the study aims to identify:

- Broad demographic trends in the Gauteng, including settlement patterns
- Household income patterns
- Household employment, subsistence and survival mechanisms
- Key factors which shape political consciousness, including class, race and sex issues, organised religion and informal social networks
- Perceptions about priorities in terms of government delivery

Methodology

This report has been compiled with using relevant secondary sources. No primary research was undertaken due to budgetary and time constraints, but considerable use has been made of the findings of other research projects undertaken by C A S E. These projects involved extensive primary research, using general and issue-specific random sample surveys, focus groups and in-depth interviews.

Four main sources of data were used:

- The most recent statistical information collected by Statistics South Africa for the 1996 Census. This source provided basic demographic, social and economic information.
- Data collected recently by C A S E from random sample surveys conducted in Gauteng and other provinces. Although the data are based on a sample rather than on a census, it has the advantage that it allows subjective factors to be tested, giving us information that falls outside the scope of the census.
- Data from large projects using research methods such as literature reviews, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews have also been extracted and integrated to provide an overview of the relevant issues.
- Studies conducted by various NGOs and academics in related areas have been scanned for relevant information and their findings have been incorporated into the report.

Gauteng –

- Is predominantly an urban province (97% is classified urban, 3% non-urban) and is the most urbanised of all provinces in South Africa
- Is South Africa's most densely populated province (432 persons per km² compared with the national average of 33 persons per km²)
- Has the highest population growth rate in South Africa
- Has an atypical age structure (small numbers of young people and above-average proportion of people of working age) compared with the national age profile
- Is the only province to have fewer women (49%) than men (51%)
- Has the largest number of people not born in South Africa
- Is home to 26% of the national labour force
- Has the second lowest rate of unemployment (28%) in South Africa
- Residents are very well educated in comparison with most other provinces

UNDERLYING SOCIAL FORCES SHAPING GAUTENG'S ENVIRONMENT

Demographic overview¹

1. Population size

Covering an area of around 17 000 km², or 1% of the total area of South Africa, Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa. It has 7 348 423 people living within its borders, accounting for 18% of the total population of approximately 41 million. This makes it the most densely populated province, with 432 persons per km², well above the average population density for South Africa as a whole of 33 persons per km². These figures compare with those for KwaZulu-Natal, the most populous province with around 8 417 021 people, which has a population density of 92 persons per km². The Northern Cape, the least populous province, with a mere 840 000 persons, has a population density of just over 2 persons per km².

Province	Population	% of land area of South Africa	Population density	Population growth (1996-2000)
Gauteng	7 348 423	1%	432 persons per km²	2.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 417 021	8%	92 persons per km ²	2.1%
Eastern Cape	6 302 525	14%	37 persons per km ²	1.9%
Northern Province	4 929 368	10%	40 persons per km ²	2.3%
Western Cape	3 956 875	11%	31 persons per km ²	1.9%
North West	3 354 825	10%	29 persons per km ²	2.0%
Mpumalanga	2 800 711	7%	35 persons per km ²	2.3%
Free State	2 633 504	11%	20 persons per km ²	1.8%
Northern Cape	840 321	30%	2 persons per km ²	1.0%
South Africa	40 583 573	100%	33 persons per km²	2.1%

Table 1: Population size, proportional distribution of the land area of South Africa, population density and population growth, by province

Gauteng's population has grown by an annual average of 2.4% between 1996 and 2000, the highest growth rate in South Africa, to an estimated 8 million in 2000². The Northern Province (2.3%), Mpumalanga (2.3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (2.4%) show similar growth rates, which can be attributed mainly to their having younger and more rural populations with resulting higher total fertility rates³. By contrast, Gauteng owes its growth primarily to

¹ Unless otherwise stated all data refers to the 1996 National Census.

² Development Bank of South Africa, *South Africa: Inter-provincial Comparative Report*, January 2000.

³ Ibid. The total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

the migration of men (and to a lesser extent of women) of working age from other provinces and from outside South Africa.

2. Urbanisation

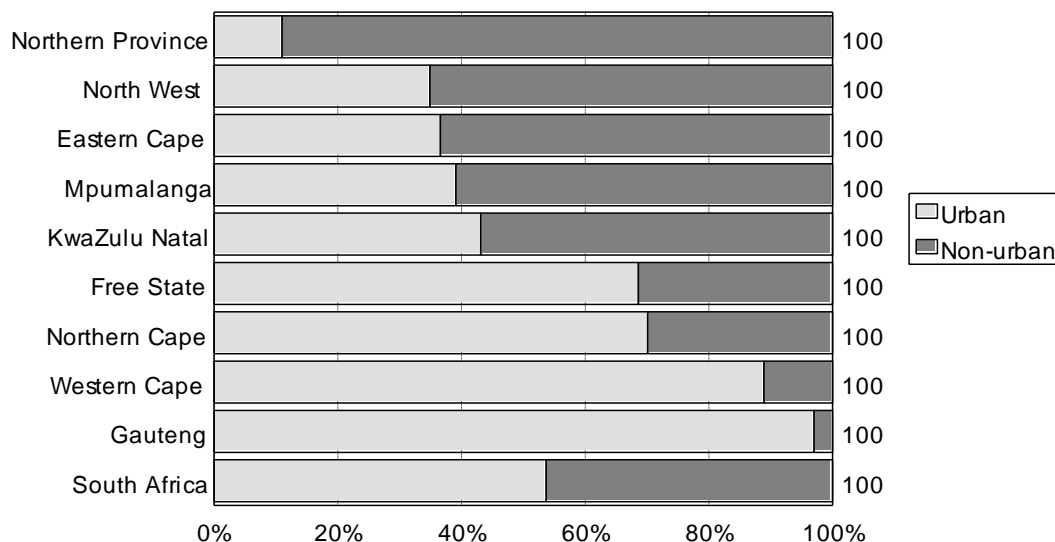


Figure 1: Urban and non-urban population, by province (percent)

Gauteng is the most urbanised of all provinces, with 97% of its population living in urban areas and a mere 3% living in non-urban areas. This compares with the second most urbanised province – the Western Cape – which is 89% urban, 11% non-urban. South Africa as a whole is split 54% urban, 46% non-urban. The fact that Gauteng is predominantly an urban province means that it makes more sense to compare it against national figures for urban areas only. If we do that, the differences that sometimes arise in the overall picture are not quite as great.

3. Racial groups and languages

The majority (70%) of Gauteng's population is African, 23% are white, 4% coloured and 2% Indian/Asian. This compares with the racial composition of South Africa as a whole, where 77% are African, 11% white, 9% coloured and 3% Indian. The higher proportion of whites and coloureds in Gauteng is notable, and may impact certain data, such as general income and education levels, life expectancy, etc.

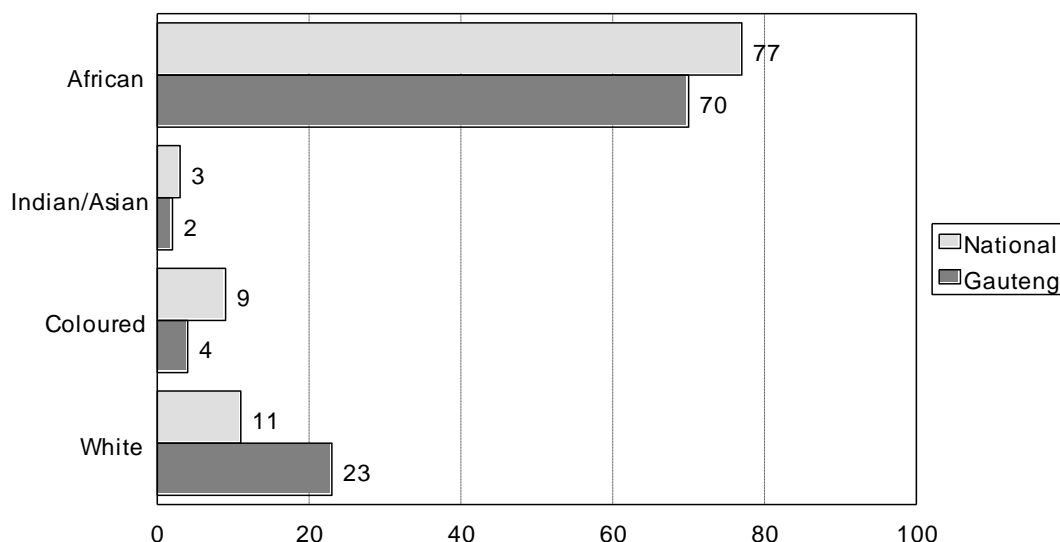


Figure 2: Racial composition of Gauteng in comparison with South Africa

IsiZulu is the most widely spoken first language in the province, spoken by 21% of all residents and 36% of Africans. Afrikaans is the second most widely spoken language, spoken by 17% of all residents, more than two-thirds (68%) of coloureds and more than half (56%) of whites. Around 13% of all people living in Gauteng speak English as their mother tongue and a further 13% Sesotho. Other African languages, including Sepedi (spoken by 10% of people), Setswana (spoken by 8%) and isiXhosa (spoken by 8%) are also widely spoken as first languages in Gauteng.

Language	Gauteng	National
IsiZulu	21%	23%
Afrikaans	17%	14%
English	13%	9%
Sesotho	13%	8%
Sepedi	10%	9%
SiSwati	1%	3%
Setswana	8%	8%
IsiXhosa	8%	18%
IsiNdebele	2%	1%
Tshivenda	1%	2%
Xistonga	5%	4%
Other	1%	1%

Table 2: First languages spoken nationally and in Gauteng

4. Age structure

	0-14	15-64	65+
Gauteng	25%	69%	4%
National	34%	60%	5%
National (urban areas)	28%	67%	5%

Table 3: Distribution of population nationally and in Gauteng, by age

Gauteng has an atypical age structure compared with the rest of the country due primarily to its attraction as a place of work. There are smaller numbers of people in the younger age groups and an above average proportion of people of working age. Although this trend differs from the overall national one, it is similar to the national urban picture, suggesting a movement of people of working age away from rural areas into the towns. As the table below shows the difference between urban and non-urban age profiles is almost exclusively accounted for within the African population. Gauteng represents an extreme of this phenomenon.

	African			White		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
Gauteng	26%	71%	3%	21%	70%	9%
National	36%	59%	4%	21%	68%	10%
National (urban areas)	29%	68%	3%	21%	68%	11%

	Coloured			Indian		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
Gauteng	31%	66%	3%	28%	69%	4%
National	33%	63%	4%	28%	69%	4%
National (urban areas)	33%	63%	4%	28%	68%	4%

Table 4: Distribution of population nationally and in Gauteng, by age and race

Specifically, exactly one in four people living in the province are under the age of 14, compared with one in three (34%) nationally. However, at 28%, the proportion of those under the age of 14 living in urban areas in South Africa is also considerably lower than the overall national figure. Whites have the lowest proportion of those under the age of 14 at around one in five (21%), compared with more than one in four for Africans (28%), Indians (28%) and coloureds (30%). To a certain extent, the low proportion of young people can be explained by the lower than average fertility rate in Gauteng (2.4% compared with 2.7% nationally), however there may be certain other factors at work, for

instance people sending their children out of their province to be cared for by families elsewhere or for schooling.

Sixty-nine percent of people living in Gauteng are of working age compared with only 60% nationally and 67% for all urban areas of South Africa. More than two-thirds of each racial group are of working age, with Africans showing a particular bulge between the ages of 20-39 in Gauteng as well as in urban areas in general. In Gauteng 43% of Africans are in this age group compared with only 34% of whites, 39% of coloureds and 37% of Indians. In all urban areas nationally, 40% of Africans are between the ages of 20 and 39, compared with only 32% of whites, 35% of coloureds and 35% of Indians.

The proportion of those over the age of 65 living in the province is small at 4%, in line with national figures overall (5%) and for urban areas (only 5%). This is fairly surprising, given that Gauteng has a higher than average life expectancy of just over 66 years as opposed to the national average of just over 63 years. The relatively small number of people in the over 65 age group suggests therefore, that after retirement older people may be moving out of Gauteng.

In the over 65 age category, there are significant differences between the racial groups: 9% of whites are in this age group, compared with only 3% of Africans, 3% of coloureds and 4% of Indians. This pattern is replicated at national level, suggesting perhaps lower life expectancy for non-white racial groups.

5. Gender structure

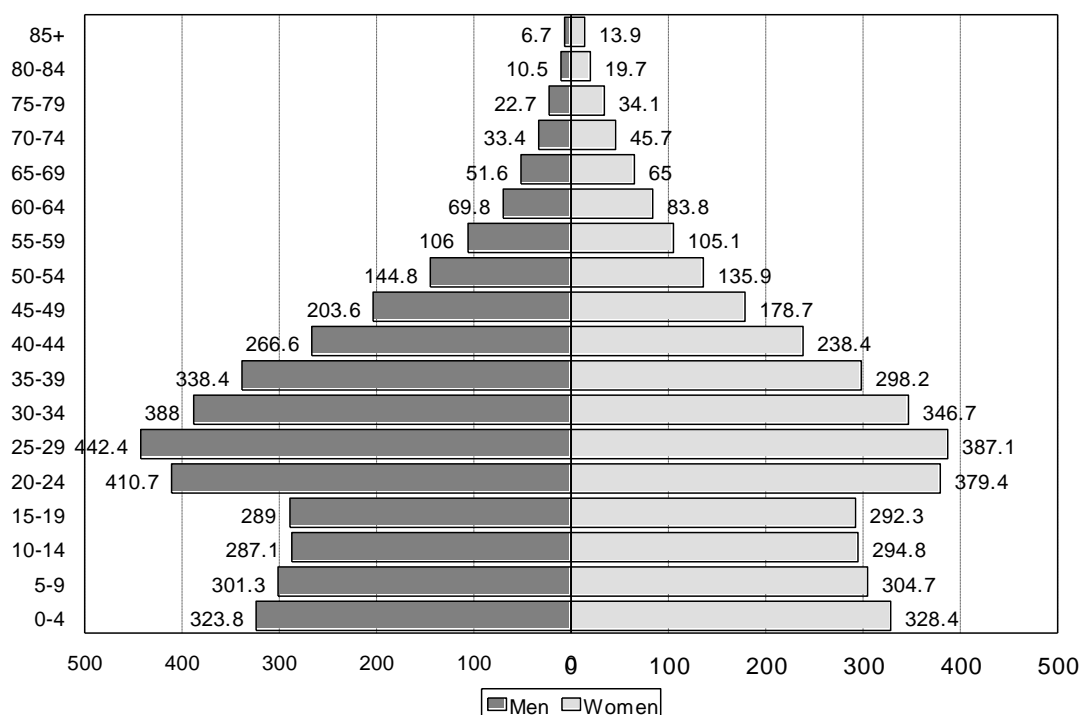


Figure 3: Number of men and women living in Gauteng by age (thousands)

Gauteng is the only province to have fewer women (49%) than men (51%). Even in urban areas nationwide, where one would expect to find relatively more men owing to work opportunities, there are more women overall (51%) than men (49%).

The main reason for Gauteng's unique gender profile is the preponderance of African men between the ages of 21 and 54. In this age group African men (55% of population) outnumber African women (45%), while in the other racial groups the gender ratio remains roughly even.

Again this picture is consistent with our characterisation of Gauteng as a heavily urbanised area. In national urban areas, African men between the ages of 35 and 49 outnumber African women by around 51% to 49%. In the other racial groups, the gender ratio remains even. In the non-urban areas of South Africa across age groups, African men are consistently in the minority in relation to women from age 15 onwards. The work opportunities available in urban areas are clearly drawing African men from the countryside to urban areas.

6. Migration from outside South Africa

Gauteng has the largest number of people not born in South Africa. Approximately 5% of Gauteng residents were not born in the country, more than double the national figure. In terms of citizenship, 2% of people living in Gauteng are not South African citizens compared with 1% for the country as a whole. Of non-South African nationals, more than half (57%) are from SADC countries, of which more than three quarters (81%) are men. A further 23% of non-South African citizens living in Gauteng are Europeans (men accounting for slightly more than half), with much smaller proportions coming from North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and non-SADC countries.

It is important to realise that these figures do not include undocumented migrants and are likely to reflect only those who have acquired South African residence. Figures on 'illegal immigrants' vary widely from 2 to 11 million migrants. In 1994, according to the South African Police Services (SAPS), there were 2 million illegal immigrants, but this increased to 8 million in another a police estimate around two months later. That same year the Commanding Officer of the Witwatersrand SAPS Internal Tracing Unit stated that there were two million illegal immigrants in the Witwatersrand area alone. In 1995 the Department of Home Affairs put forward an estimate of 3.5 million illegal immigrants in South Africa, while an HSRC study published in 1996 put the number at 4.1 million. All these conflicting data show that, owing to the clandestine nature of cross-border migration, we do not know the precise extent of this type of migration into South Africa.

7. Employment

Gauteng is home to 3.6 million of South Africa's total labour force (those of the working age population who are economically active) of almost 14 million. This constitutes 26% of

the national labour force. Of this 3.6 million, around 2 million (56%) are men and 1.5 million (44%) women.

This section examines employment and unemployment levels, but firstly looks at the labour participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population who are in the labour market, whether they be employed or unemployed. This indicates the proportion of people who want to work and therefore the potential size of the labour force. Not all the working age population chooses to be economically active, and therefore we will also look at the status of those who are not part of the labour market for whatever reason (for example they may be pensioners, students or housewives).

Labour participation

	Male	Female	Total
Gauteng	78	64	72
National	66	50	58
National (urban areas)	73	59	66

Table 5: Labour participation rates nationally and in Gauteng, by sex (percent)

Given that Gauteng attracts substantial numbers of people from other provinces and from outside the country precisely to take advantage of employment opportunities, it is no surprise to find that the labour force participation rates are considerably higher in Gauteng than nationally: 72% compared with the national figure 58%. The Gauteng rate also exceeds that for urban areas in general (66%), further supporting the idea that Gauteng has an above-average pull even when compared with other major urban areas. Female labour force participation in Gauteng rose from 52% in 1991 to 64% in 1996, an annual average growth rate of 1.3%⁴.

	Male	Female	Total
African	79	67	73
White	78	60	69
Coloured	72	61	66
Indian	77	44	60
Total	78	64	72

Table 6: Labour participation rates in Gauteng, by sex and race (percent)

There are few significant differences in labour participation rates between the racial groups in Gauteng. In all cases, men have substantially higher participation rates than women from the same group. African men have the highest labour participation rate overall at 79% and Indian women the lowest (44%). These racial and gender differences are replicated at

⁴ Development Bank of South Africa, *South Africa: inter-provincial comparative report*, January 2000.

national level. Of note is the low participation rate among Indian women, which could be explained by cultural factors.

Of those employed, the vast majority are working full-time. Of the employed, 93% of men and 88% of women are working full-time.

Unemployment⁵

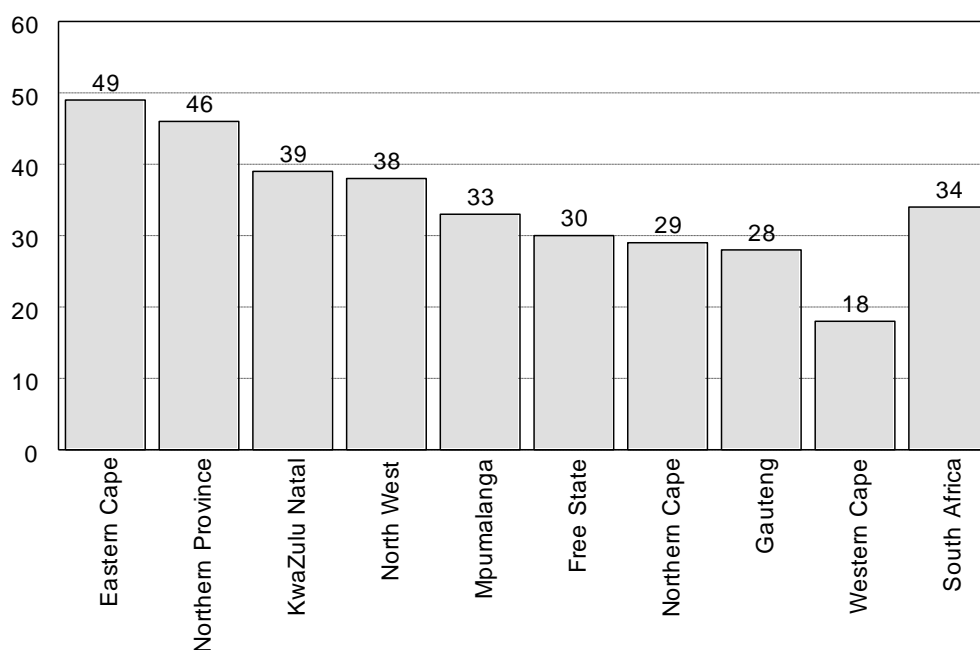


Figure 4: Unemployment rates, by province (percent)

Overall, Gauteng has the second lowest rate of unemployment in South Africa, after the Western Cape. At 28% it is well below the national average of 34%, albeit only marginally lower than the national rate for urban areas of 29%. Nonetheless, an unemployment rate of 28% represents over 1 million persons, compared with only 87,000 in Northern Cape, the least populous province, which also has a rate of 28%.

	African			White		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed, %	57	35	47	75	57	65
Unemployed, %	22	32	26	4	3	3
Not economically active, %	22	33	27	22	40	31
Unemployment rate, %	27	47	36	5	5	5

⁵ In this report we will rely on the definition of unemployment used in the 1996 Census, where Statistics South Africa defines the unemployed as those people within the economically active population who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview and (b) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview.

	Coloured			Indian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed, %	54	44	49	70	39	54	61	41	51
Unemployed, %	18	16	17	7	5	6	17	23	20
Not economically active, %	28	39	34	23	56	40	22	36	29
Unemployment rate, %	25	27	26	9	11	10	22	36	28

Table 7: Labour market data for Gauteng, by sex and race

It is not surprising to find considerable variations in the level of unemployment by racial group and sex. Even though more women are joining the labour force, they are clearly finding it hard to compete against men in the labour market: female unemployment is consistently higher than male unemployment except in the white population where it is equal. Unemployment is lowest among white men and women (both 5%) and among the Indian population it is also relatively low (10%). By contrast, unemployment among the coloured and African populations is at very similar, high, level, with African women having the highest jobless rate (47%), far higher than that for African men (27%). At 25%, the unemployment rate for coloured men is on a par with that for African men. While lower than that for African women, unemployment among coloured women is still high (27%) compared with the rate for white and Indian women.

Also of note is the fact that, while white unemployment in Gauteng matches the national figure for white unemployment, the rate of total African unemployment in the province (36%) is considerably below the national level for African unemployment of 43%, and also lower than the rate for Africans in urban areas only (39%), which is why the province attracts large numbers of jobseekers.

Status of those not economically active

Almost a third (29%) of the working age population of Gauteng are not economically active, that is are not seeking work. Across all racial groups, as is to be expected, more women than men are not in the labour market. As the table below shows, the largest proportion of both men and women who are not economically active are students: 59% of men and 40% of women.

	Male	Female	Total
Not economically active	563 745	863 348	1 427 093
Housewife, %	1	26	16
Student, %	59	40	47
Pensioner, %	13	11	12
Other/unspecified, %	27	23	25

Table 8: Status of the not economically active population in Gauteng, by sex

	African			White		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not economically active	399 025	551 588	950 613	124 096	237 146	361 242
Housewife, %	0	13	8	1	49	32
Student, %	62	48	54	49	24	33
Pensioner, %	8	10	9	30	15	20
Other/unspecified, %	30	29	29	20	12	15

	Coloured			Indian		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not economically active	23 429	37 219	60 648	12 280	30 480	42 760
Housewife, %	1	34	21	1	57	41
Student, %	52	32	40	63	23	35
Pensioner, %	12	12	12	10	7	8
Other/unspecified, %	35	22	27	26	13	16

Table 9: Status of the not economically active population in Gauteng, by sex and race

Among women of all racial groups, except African, the majority who are not economically active are housewives: around half of Indian (57%) and white (49%) women and a third (34%) of coloured women. By contrast, the largest proportion of African women (48%) who are not economically active are students. A greater proportion of the white population (20%) are pensioners compared with the other racial groups (12% of coloureds, 9% of Africans and 8% of Indians).

Economic sectors and occupations

	Gauteng	National (urban)
Community services	17%	19%
Wholesale and retail trade	14%	14%
Manufacturing	13%	14%
Financial services	12%	9%
Private households	12%	11%
Mining	7%	5%
Transport	7%	6%
Construction	6%	6%
Agriculture	1%	2%
Electricity	1%	1%
Unspecified	10%	12%

Table 10: Main economic sectors nationally and in Gauteng

Gauteng has a fairly mixed economy, with tertiary sectors, such as financial and community services, as well as heavy industry, including manufacturing and mining,

playing important roles. This blend is similar to that of urban areas in South Africa in general, although a slightly greater proportion of people is employed in the mining and financial services industries in Gauteng compared with all urban areas generally.

	African		White		Coloured		Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Community services	11	20	16	31	12	19	12	21
Trade	13	15	14	12	14	16	33	22
Manufacturing	16	8	15	8	21	14	14	9
Financial services	8	6	20	26	17	23	16	27
Private households	6	39	1	2	2	9	1	2
Mining	14	0	4	1	2	1	1	1
Transport	10	2	8	5	8	4	5	4
Construction	11	1	6	2	8	1	3	1
Agriculture	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Electricity	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	1
Unspecified	10	8	13	13	13	12	13	12

Table 11: Economic sector in which the employed population in Gauteng works, by sex and race (percent)

There are substantial differences between the racial groups in terms of employment in the various sectors: for instance the financial sector is dominated by the white, coloured and Indian populations, with Africans very poorly represented (only 8% of African men and 6% of African women work in this sector).

The largest proportion of employed African (16%) and coloured (21%) men work in manufacturing. A third of employed Indian men work in wholesale and retail trade. Employed white men, on the other hand work primarily in the tertiary sector, such as financial and community services. Well over a third (39%) of employed African women are domestic workers in private households. Only coloured women are also to be found in significant numbers (9%) working in this field.

	African		White		Coloured		Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Senior officials	2	1	15	7	5	3	17	7
Professionals	4	9	17	20	8	11	15	18
Technicians	4	4	14	17	8	9	13	13
Clerks	4	10	5	31	10	30	10	32
Service/shop workers	12	9	10	8	11	8	17	12
Agricultural workers	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Craft and trade workers	27	5	17	2	28	6	17	10
Plant operators	18	2	4	1	10	6	3	1
Elementary occupations	16	52	2	2	6	14	5	4
Other	4	3	7	5	5	4	4	4
Not stated	6	4	7	6	8	7	7	7

Table 12: Occupations among the employed in Gauteng, by sex and race (percent)

In terms of occupations there remains, not unexpectedly, a wide gap between Africans (and to a certain extent coloureds) on the one hand and whites and Indians on the other. Thus more than half (52%) of employed African women and 16% of African men (29% combined) hold elementary occupations, which would include jobs such as domestic workers and street-sweepers, etc. A further 27% of African men are craft and trade workers and 18% are plant operators, all relatively low-skilled (and low-paid) jobs. Employed coloured men also tend to be found in the lower skilled jobs, with the largest proportion (28%) classed as craft and trade workers. More than 90% of clerks are either white, Indian or coloured women. White men are almost exclusively in senior and professional positions.

These data for economic sector and occupations in Gauteng confirm a picture of continued divisions by racial group (and to a lesser extent sex) in terms of employment opportunities.

8. Income

Just over half (51%) of the employed people living in Gauteng earn between R501 and R2500. Around 15% of the employed take home less than R500 a month, with one percent earning no regular income. A similar income pattern can be seen for urban areas in general.

Given the differences in types of job held by the different races, with Africans concentrated in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs and whites dominating in managerial and professional positions in the financial sector for instance, it is not surprising that the overall picture shows substantial racial differences in individual monthly income.

	African		White		Coloured		Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Up to R 500	14	32	3	6	7	12	5	7
R 501 to R 1 000	23	28	2	4	9	11	5	7
R 1 001 to R 1 500	29	16	4	8	17	19	10	13
R 1 501 to R 2 500	18	10	9	17	22	22	16	20
R 2 501 to R 3 500	7	5	11	18	15	15	16	19
R 3 501 to R 4 500	3	3	11	14	10	8	12	13
More than R 4 501	4	3	51	25	14	7	19	15

Table 13: Individual monthly income of the employed in Gauteng, by sex and race (percent)

Twenty percent of Africans earn less than R500 compared with 9% of coloureds, 6% of Indians and 4% of whites. Around two-thirds (65%) of Africans earn between R501 and R2500 as opposed to exactly half of coloureds, just over a third (34%) of Indians and less than a quarter (21%) of whites. One in two whites living in Gauteng earn between R2 501 and R8 000. Just under half (44%) of Indians also have wages within this band, compared with 32% of coloureds and only 12% of Africans. Sixteen percent of whites earn more than R8000 compared with 7% of Indians, 2% of coloureds and less than 1% of Africans.

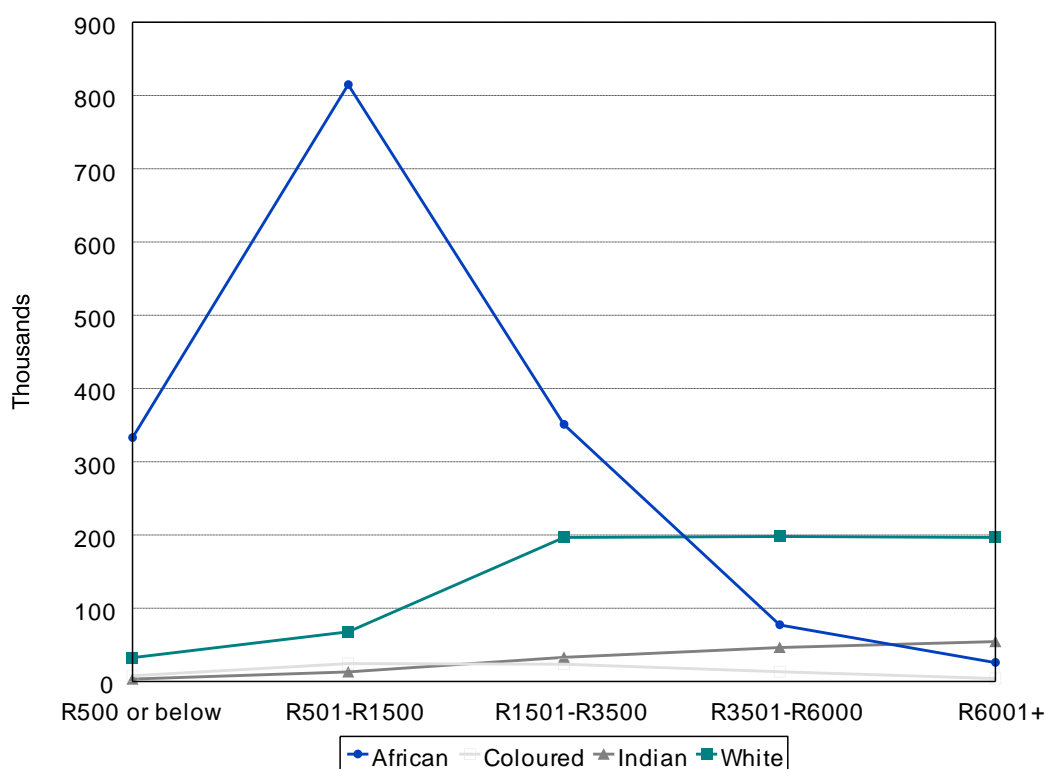


Figure 5: Individual monthly income of the employed in Gauteng, by race

9. Education

Of the around 2.5 million young people aged between 5 and 24 in Gauteng, just over half (54%) are in full-time study. This compares with South Africa as a whole, where just under two-thirds (60%) are in full-time study.

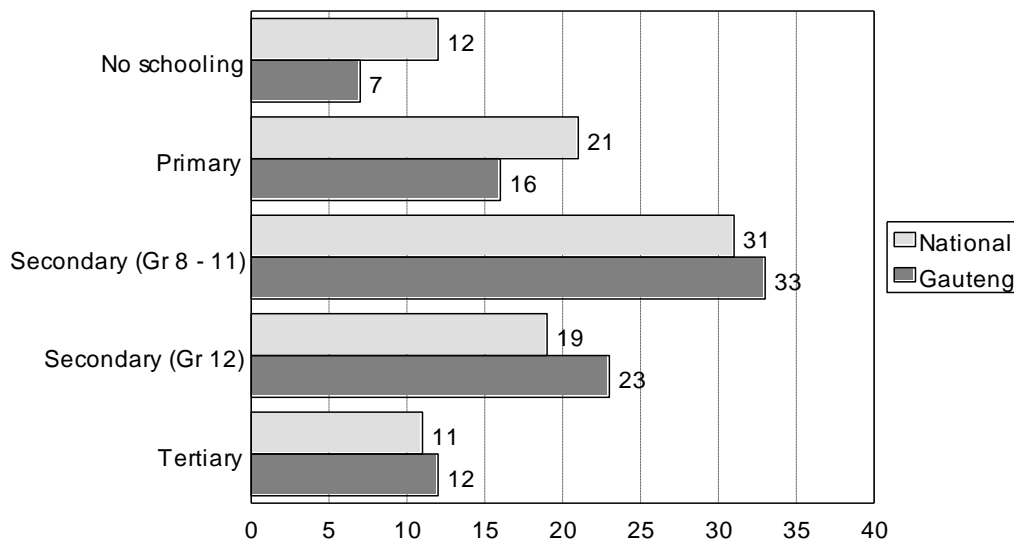


Figure 6: Education level amongst those aged 20 and over, nationally and in Gauteng

The population of Gauteng is very well educated in comparison with most other provinces, although there is still a considerable number of people with no or only primary level schooling (roughly a quarter, or 1.2 million people, 94% of which are African). Of people aged 20 and over, only 10% have no formal schooling whatsoever, compared with a national average of 19%. This is the second lowest in the country after the Western Cape at 7%. Forty percent have some secondary education and 24% have a matric qualification (grade 12). This is significantly higher than the national figures where 33% have some secondary education and 16% have a matric qualification. Eight percent of those aged over 20 years in Gauteng (the second highest figure after the Western Cape) have completed higher education as opposed to 6% nationally.

	African		White		Coloured		Indian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No schooling	12	12	1	1	4	4	3	6
Some primary	15	14	1	1	6	7	3	6
Complete primary	8	9	0	1	5	7	2	5
Some secondary	38	42	25	29	51	52	30	33
Grade 12	16	15	34	39	23	20	37	32
Higher	3	4	23	18	5	5	14	10

Table 14: Level of education amongst those aged 20 years and more in Gauteng, by sex and race (percent)

In Gauteng, there are substantial differences among the racial groups, with around half of whites (57%) and Indians (47%) over the age of twenty having completed grade 12 or higher compared with a quarter (26%) of coloureds and only a fifth (19%) of Africans. Twelve percent of Africans in Gauteng have had no schooling whatsoever as opposed to only 4% of coloureds, 4% of Indians, and a mere 1% of whites.

Gender also seems to play some role in terms of the level of education achieved. For example just under a quarter (23%) of white men hold a higher certificate compared with less than a fifth (18%) of white women. A similar pattern can be seen among the Indian and coloured populations. Only the African population seems to buck this trend, with slightly more women (4%) holding a higher qualification as against 3% of men.

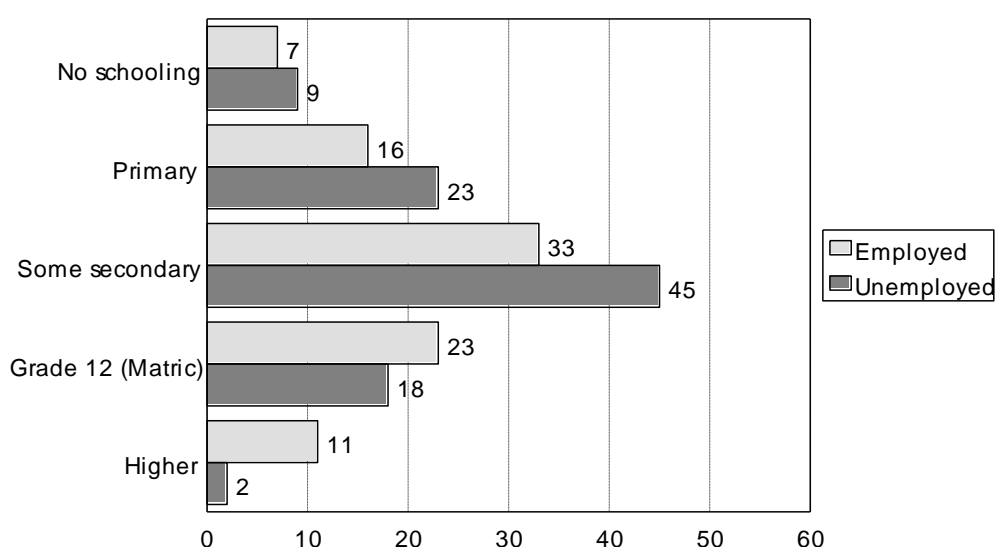


Figure 7: Education of the employed and unemployed in Gauteng (percent)⁶

In general, the unemployed in Gauteng have a lower level of education than the employed. Thus, among the unemployed, around one in three (32%) have had no schooling or have only completed up to primary level. By contrast, of the employed, less than a quarter (23%) have had no or only primary schooling. Of the unemployed, less than a fifth (18%) have a matric qualification, compared with almost a quarter (23%) of the employed. Eleven percent of the employed have a higher qualification of some sort compared with only 2% of the unemployed.

10. Living conditions

Despite having a relatively highly educated populace, low unemployment and high income levels, Gauteng has a large proportion of households living in informal dwellings. A quarter (24%) of households live in informal dwellings, either in a squatter settlement or in

⁶ Development Business Information Unit 1999, *South Africa: inter-provincial comparative report*. (Development Bank of South Africa, January 2000).

a backyard, slightly more than in all urban areas in South Africa (22%). A quarter (24%) of African households in Gauteng live in informal settlements compared with 27% of African households in urban areas nationwide.

The average size of households for the African population is 4.0 persons, for whites 2.9 persons, for coloureds 4.5 persons, for Indians 4.1 persons. Over a third (36%) of Gauteng households live in two or fewer rooms, the third highest percentage in South Africa and slightly higher than the national average of 33%. In the light of Gauteng's population figures and high population density, these figures point to considerable overcrowding as well as large inequalities within the province, primarily between those living in formal and informal dwellings.

11. Access to basic amenities

Even though a large proportion of Gauteng households live in informal dwellings, the general standard of living appears to be relatively high. The majority of people have easy access to general utilities such as electricity, water and sanitation and refuse collection. However, the African population in Gauteng (like the African population elsewhere in the country) is more poorly served with such amenities in comparison with the other racial groups, owing largely to the fact that around a quarter live in informal settlements where services are lacking. Nonetheless, overall Gauteng's African population does tend to have better access to such amenities than Africans living in urban areas elsewhere in the country.

	Gauteng				National (urban)			
	African	White	Coloured	Indian	African	White	Coloured	Indian
Electricity	70	99	92	99	63	99	90	99
Water	52	96	87	98	47	98	80	98
Toilet	75	99	94	99	65	99	90	98
Refuse	75	94	91	97	74	97	94	97
Telephone	25	88	51	83	22	89	51	78

Table 15: Access to services nationally and in Gauteng, by race (percent)

Electricity

Around three quarters of all Gauteng households have access to electricity. More than 90% of the white, Indian and coloured households have access to electricity compared with around two-thirds of Africans.

Compared with the national picture, the African population in Gauteng is considerably better off. While just over a half of the African population in urban areas have access to electricity, around two-thirds of the African population in Gauteng can use electricity for these purposes.

Main water supply

In Gauteng, 67% of households overall have access to piped water inside their dwelling. This hides considerable differences between the races, with 96% of white and 98% of Indian households having piped water inside their dwellings, 87% of coloured households but only 52% of African households. Twenty-six percent of African households have piped water on site, while a further 17% use a public tap.

With respect to households with access to piped water inside dwellings, Africans in Gauteng are only slightly better off (52%) than Africans in urban areas nationwide (47%).

Toilet facilities

In Gauteng, virtually all whites (99%), Indians (99%), and coloureds (94%) have access to a flush or chemical toilet. By contrast, only three quarters (75%) of African households do so, and the remaining African population only has access to a pit latrine (15%), a bucket latrine (4%) and a further 4% have no facilities whatsoever.

The national urban picture for the African population is considerably poorer, with only around two thirds (65%) of African households having access to a flush or chemical toilet. Eighteen percent use a pit latrine, 10% a bucket and 6% have no facilities.

Refuse collection

The majority of people living in Gauteng have access to regular refuse removal (81%). Well over 90% of white, coloured and Indian households have their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week compared with three quarters (75%) of African households. Five percent of African households have refuse removed by the local authority less often, 10% use their own dump, 5% use a communal dump and a further 4% have no rubbish disposal facility.

Gauteng's African population is only slightly better off than the African population as a whole in urban areas in South Africa, where 74% of households have their refuse removed by the local authority at least once a week.

Access to telephones

Access to a telephone (either in the home or a cellular) is very common for the white and Indian populations in Gauteng, with considerably more than 80% of households of each of these races in each area having access to such a facility. Among the coloured and African populations, however, access is more limited. Only around half (51%) of coloured households and a quarter of African households in Gauteng have a telephone (either in their home or cellular). The majority of African households (57%) use a public telephone nearby compared with around a third (31%) of coloured households. Around 5% of African households and 4% of coloured households have no access whatsoever to a phone.

BROAD POLITICAL TRENDS WITHIN GAUTENG'S COMMUNITIES

Organisational membership

Organisational membership is an indicator of how involved a population is in community affairs, politics and general social interaction. It can also indicate ways in which the population becomes aware of issues and expresses itself politically. Active organisational membership tends to occur more within established communities or those which have strong common interests around which they can mobilise.

This section uses a combination of existing literature and reports, and survey data on organisational membership. We have combined the data on organisational membership from four surveys.⁷ The advantage of combining four random samples is that a large number of respondents could be analysed. More than 7100 people were surveyed nationally, and of these more than 1300 respondents came from Gauteng. The data were collected over a period from 1998 to 1999.

Respondents to each of the surveys were asked to specify to which organisation they belonged. Their responses were grouped into the following categories: religious, student and political associations, burial societies, sports clubs, civics, women's groups, stokvels/savings clubs, community police forums, development committees, trade unions and cultural organisations. Where specific mention is not made of any type of organisation, it is an indication that the sample response size was too small to give an accurate indication of membership, or that significant trends were not apparent from the data.

⁷ The combined data has been extracted from the following four surveys: Socio-Economic Rights in South Africa, 1998, Gender Opinion Survey, 1999, South African Human Rights Survey, 1998 and the Kaiser Political Survey, 1999.

	National	Gauteng
Belong to an organisation	68%	65%
Religious Organisation	33%	37%
Burial Society	35%	26%
Political Organisation	12%	10%
Sports Clubs	12%	10%
Civic Organisation	4%	5%
Cultural Organisation	4%	4%
Stokvel/Savings Club	7%	4%
Women's Group	6%	4%
Trade Union	5%	3%
Youth Group	4%	3%
Community Police Forum	2%	2%
Community Development Committee	3%	2%

Table 16: Membership of organisations in Gauteng⁸

Over 65%, or two out of every three people surveyed in Gauteng, belonged to at least one organisation. This was slightly lower than the national figure of 68%. The most popular organisations in Gauteng appeared to be religious organisations including churches, choirs and religious groups. More than 37% of those surveyed had some active religious affiliation. This was similar to the national sample which indicates a membership of around one in three people (33%). Burial societies were the second most popular organisation according to the survey, attracting just over a quarter (26%) of the Gauteng sample, but membership was somewhat lower than the national average of 35%. Next most prevalent, was membership of political organisations and sports clubs, where around one in ten people (10%) were active members. Civic organisations in Gauteng appeared to attract around 5% of the population (around one in twenty who were surveyed) and other organisations such as cultural organisations, stokvels/savings clubs, and women's groups attracted about 4% of those surveyed in Gauteng versus the national membership in these which indicated that stokvels attracted a significantly higher percentage (7%) of the sample. Active membership in trade unions and youth groups in Gauteng can be estimated to lie around 3% of the population according to the data, compared with a higher active national membership in trade unions of 5%.

1. Youth

This section examines the influence of age on organisational preferences with an emphasis on youth (defined as the 18 – 34 year old age category unless otherwise mentioned).

⁸ Note: the percentages of membership of organisations will not add up to 100, as some people surveyed belonged to more than one club, society or organisation and others did not belong to any at all.

Approximately 40% of people between the ages of 18 and 34 did not belong to any organisation. This was higher than the national average, and was also higher than in other age groups. There is an indication that there was a slight general increase in membership as people get older.

	National	Gauteng
18 to 24	61%	57%
25 to 34	67%	62%
35 to 44	71%	69%
45 to 54	70%	73%
55 to 64	69%	65%
65 and above	70%	70%
Total	32%	35%

Table 17: Membership of at least one organisation, by age

This increase in popularity with age, and gradual decline after age 45, was true both for organisations with political interests, as well as those of a non-political nature. Table 18 shows how active participation in non-political organisations in Gauteng reached 26% around the ages of 35 to 44 and also reached a peak in this age group for organisations with political interests (29%).

	Non-political		Political	
	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng
18 to 24	17%	14%	16%	17%
25 to 34	26%	25%	30%	25%
35 to 44	25%	26%	29%	29%
45 to 54	15%	15%	14%	14%
55 to 64	10%	11%	7%	10%
65 and above	8%	10%	4%	5%

Table 18: Membership of different age groups in political and non-political organisations⁹

⁹ Organisations with a political focus are defined as including civic organisations, community police forums, community development committees, student organisations, trade unions and political organisations. Organisations grouped together as those with non-political aims include burial societies, cultural organisations, religious organisations, sports clubs, stokvels/savings clubs, women's and youth groups. This grouping has been made to facilitate analysis, but does not imply that organisations with a non-political focus have no political interests.

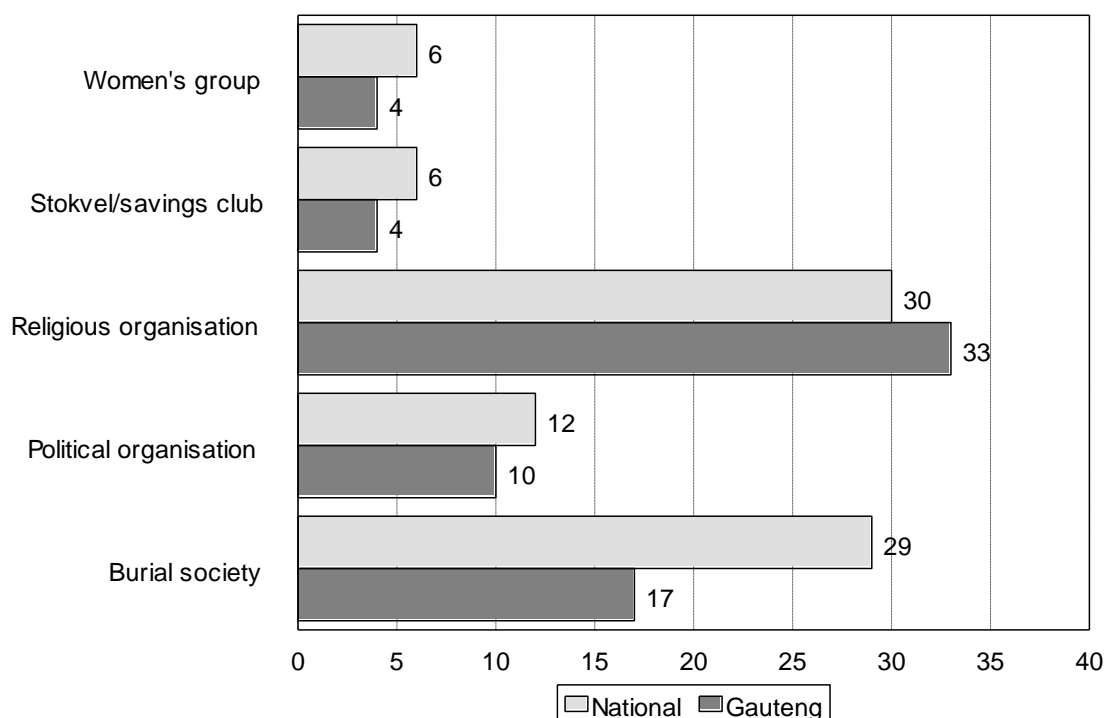


Figure 8: Comparison of membership of youth (18 to 34 years) in various organisations, in Gauteng and nationally (percent)

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and above	Total
Burial Society	10	22	34	34	26	36	26
Civic Organisation	2	5	6	7	6	3	5
Community Police Forum	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
Community Development Committee	2	2	1	3	0	1	2
Cultural Organisation	3	1	5	4	6	2	3
Political Organisation	8	10	13	8	9	5	10
Religious Organisation	33	32	40	41	40	42	37
Sports Club	16	12	8	10	6	3	10
Stokvel/Savings Club	4	4	6	6	5	2	4
Student Organisation	7	1	0	1	0	0	2
Trade Union	1	2	4	5	4	1	3
Women's Group	4	3	3	7	6	4	4
Youth Group	11	3	1	1	1	0	3

Table 19: Membership of various organisations in Gauteng, by age (percent)

Religious organisations, which were overall the most popular amongst respondents surveyed, attracted a membership comprising 32% of youth (30% youth nationally). This figure shows a slight increase with age, with up to 42% of those over 65 years having reported membership.

According to a 1997 study¹⁰, Approximately one fifth (21%) of those youth claiming an affiliation with a religious institution did not attend any services and one fifth (20%) attended monthly or less. Eighteen percent stated that they attended services around two to three times per month, while the remaining two-fifths (41%) attended services regularly each week or more often. The figures for regular attendance also showed different rates for young men and women. More than half of young men (51%) attended irregularly or not at all, compared to only 30% of women. The study stressed that although religiosity is often overstated in surveys as people want to appear as ‘good’ the church may nevertheless serve an important function as a means of accessing the young inhabitants of Gauteng.

After religious organisations, burial societies were the next most popular, attracting a reasonably high percentage of youth from Gauteng (17%) but this is still considerably lower than the membership of youth in burial societies nationally (29%). There was a considerable increase in membership with age, and the age group which attracted the most members was 65 and above.

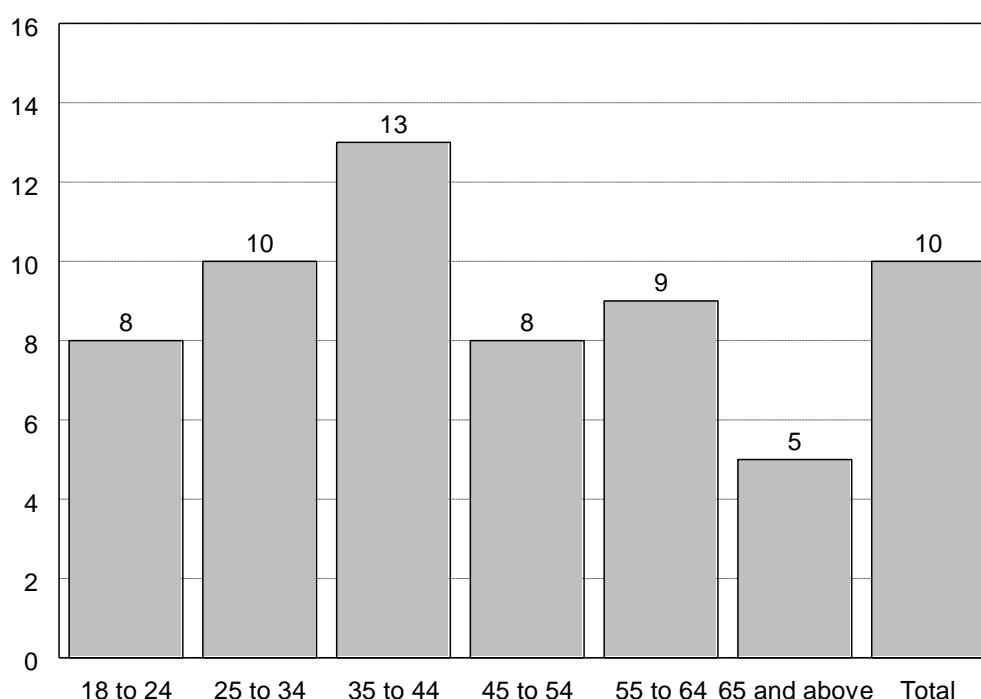


Figure 9: Membership of a political organisation in Gauteng, by age (percent)

¹⁰ *Situational Analysis of Youth in Gauteng* is based on data from the 1993 CASE baseline survey *Growing up Tough: A National Survey of South Africa Youth*. The data used is the product of household surveys and so ignores homeless youth and youth in the justice system.

Trade union membership surveyed indicated a 2% membership amongst youth as a whole, the lowest rate of interest shown out of all age groups (4% nationally). The bulk of membership appears to have appealed to the older 45 to 54 year age group, which participated at 5%.

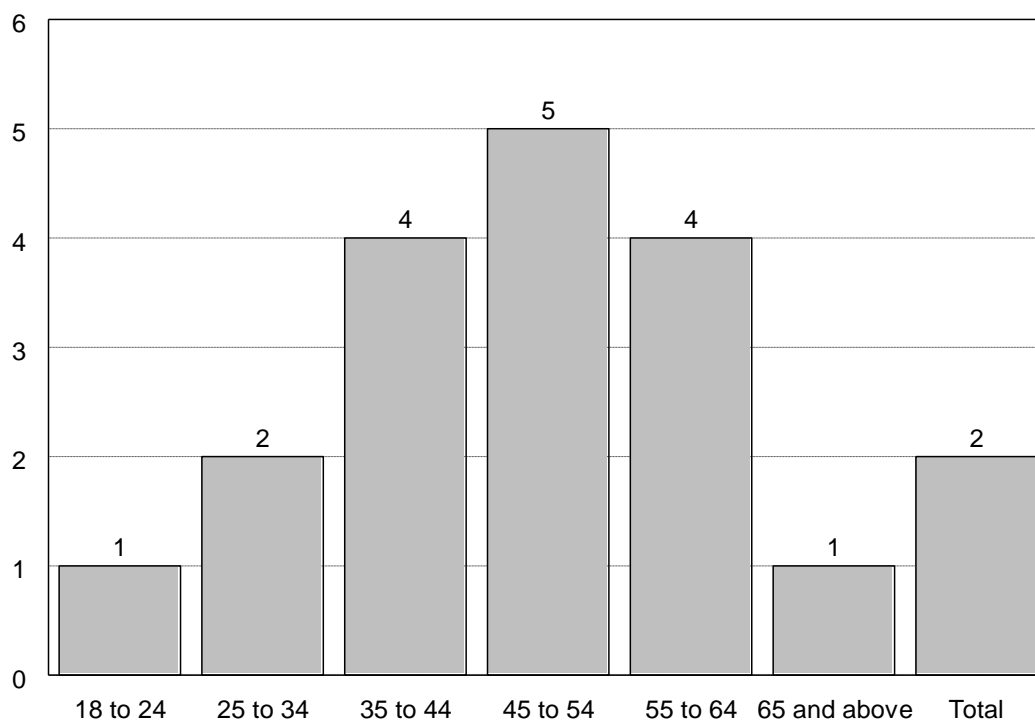


Figure 10: Membership of a trade union in Gauteng, by age (percent)

According to the respondents surveyed, civic organisation membership slightly increased with age in Gauteng. Youth membership of civics at a national level and in Gauteng was equal at 4%, and this increased to a peak in the 45 to 54 year age group at 7%, and declined to 3% both nationally and in Gauteng at 65 years and above.

Cultural organisations were not so popular amongst youth, attracting only 2% of youth in Gauteng and nationally, but interest increased to 6% in the 55 to 64 year age group. Membership of women's groups also increased with age, with most members coming from the 45 to 54 year age group (7%), while only 4% of youth were interested in such organisations. The stokvels/savings clubs also showed a similar trend, attracting 4% of youth in Gauteng (compared to 6% countrywide) but they attract more interest (6%) amongst the 35 to 54 year age group in Gauteng.

As expected, youth showed a high active participation in sports clubs. Around 14% of youth respondents were active members both nationally and in Gauteng, while interest in this form of organisation tended to decline with age. Youth groups attracted around 6% of youth, according to those surveyed in Gauteng. Community police forums and community development committees attracted a slightly older membership.

Various reasons (in no particular order) youth chose to belong to organisations, were given during a C A S E survey undertaken in Soweto¹¹ which conducted in-depth interviews. These included the perceptions that membership in organisations offered an opportunity to promote a sense of oneness and togetherness, that it served as an alternative to crime (mentioned by young unemployed women and men), that it helped in counteracting boredom and developing interpersonal skills such as building relationships and communication abilities and that organisational membership could assist in the pooling of resources to enable social and economic survival.

2. Sex

According to those surveyed, Gauteng has comparable rates of membership of different sexes in organisations as the national rates of membership.

	National	Gauteng
Men	67%	66%
Women	68%	65%

Table 20: Membership of at least one organisation, by sex

Organisation	Men	Women
Burial Society	22	29
Civic Organisation	6	4
Community Police Forum	3	1
Community Development Committee	3	1
Cultural Organisation	5	2
Political Organisation	12	8
Religious Organisation	34	39
Sports Club	13	8
Stokvel/Savings Club	4	5
Student Organisation	2	1
Trade Union	3	3
Women's Group	1	7
Youth Group	4	3

Table 21: Membership of organisations in Gauteng, by sex (percent)

According to the data surveyed, men were more likely to belong to political organisations and sports clubs, whereas women were more likely to belong to burial societies, religious organisations, women's groups, and to a lesser extent stokvels and savings clubs.

¹¹ *More than Prayers: Challenging Soweto Church Responses to Poverty and Marginalisation*, C A S E, July 1998.

3. Race

Membership of organisations across race groups showed some slight differences.

	National	Gauteng
African	71%	68%
Indian	59%	82%
Coloured	66%	69%
White	62%	56%

Table 22: Membership of at least one organisation, by race

According to the surveyed information, whites were least likely to belong to any form of organisation in Gauteng (56%), while Indians were most likely to belong to at least one organisation (82%).

	Non-political		Political	
	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng
African	67%	55%	76%	68%
Indian	7%	13%	7%	15%
Coloured	8%	5%	6%	3%
White	18%	27%	12%	14%

Table 23: Membership of organisations with a non-political and political agenda in Gauteng and nationally, by race

Table 24 shows a general trend for the white population to belong to those organisations which do not have a political focus, whereas Africans had a preference to belong to those organisations which have a political dimension. This is true for respondents surveyed both in Gauteng and nationally.

Organisation	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Burial society	32	44	7	12	26
Civic organisation	7	7	3	0	5
Community police forum	2	5	2	1	2
Community development committee	2	2	2	0	2
Cultural organisation	2	13	10	2	4
Political organisation	12	19	7	4	10
Religious organisation	36	32	47	39	37
Sports club	7	5	22	16	10
Stokvel/savings club	8	2	2	0	4
Student organisation	1	2	3	1	2
Trade union	4	2	2	2	3
Women's group	5	4	0	3	4
Youth group	4	1	7	2	3

Table 24: Organisational membership in Gauteng, by race (percent)

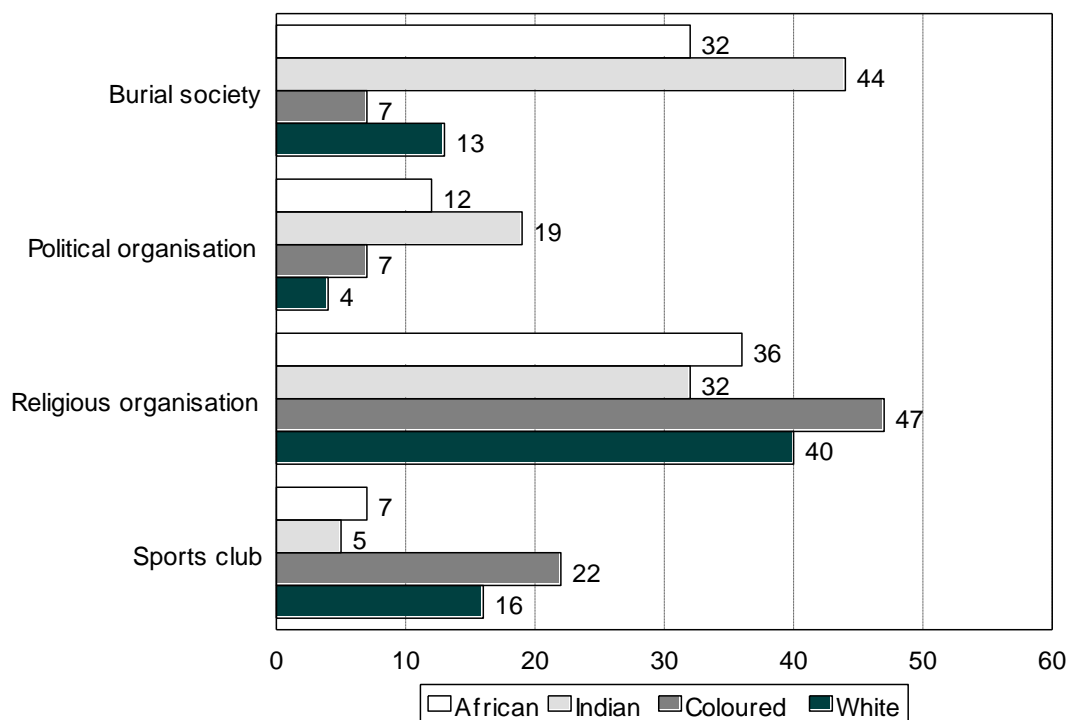


Figure 11: Participation in various organisations in Gauteng, by race (percent)

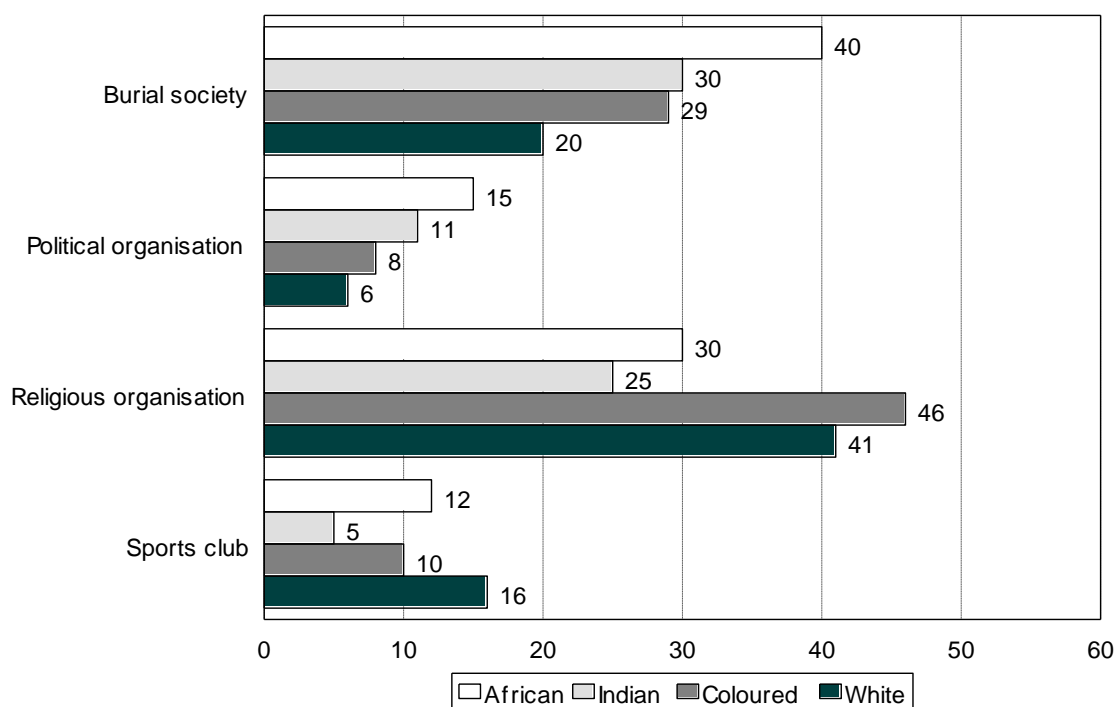


Figure 12: National participation in various organisations, by race (percent)

Membership of religious organisations showed similar differences across race groups both in Gauteng and nationally. While membership of religious organisations is high amongst all races, it attracted the highest percentage of coloureds (47%). Burial societies tended to be favoured by Indians, particularly in Gauteng (44%), while nationally only 30% of Indians belonged to burial societies. In comparison only 32% of Africans in Gauteng belonged to a burial society compared to 40% of Africans nationally. Indians (19%) and Africans (12%) in Gauteng also participated far more in political organisations than coloureds and whites. Whites showed the lowest participation both in Gauteng (4%) and nationally (6%). Coloured and white respondents were far more likely to belong to sports clubs than Africans and Indians, although nationally, sports clubs were more popular amongst Africans (12% compared with 7% in Gauteng).

4. Income

Income influences membership of particular organisations because participation in some organisations provides support for people during times of economic difficulties, while membership of other may require access to higher incomes.

	National	Gauteng
Up to R599	62%	70%
R600 to R1000	69%	71%
R1001 to R2999	72%	70%
More than R3000	70%	64%

Table 25: Membership of organisations, by monthly household income

In Gauteng, those earning above R3000 were significantly less likely to belong to an organisation. It is interesting to note that this situation does not hold nationally, where respondents earning less than R600 were least likely to belong to an organisation.

	Non-Political		Political	
	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng
Up to R599	22%	19%	19%	23%
R600 to R1000	18%	16%	17%	14%
R1001 to R2999	36%	32%	40%	40%
More than R3000	24%	34%	25%	24%

Table 26: Membership in non-political and political organisations, by monthly household income

Non-political organisations were the most popular amongst those earning R3000 and above in Gauteng (34%), whereas organisations with a political focus were more important to those earning below R600 and between R1001 and R2999. This is also the case nationally, where those earning between R1001 and R2999 tended to be more active in political organisations. However, nationally, those earning less than R1000 were also attracted to organisations without a political focus.

	Up to R599	R600 to R1000	R1001 to R2999	More than R3000	Total
Burial society	36	36	39	17	30
Civic organisation	8	5	7	3	5
Political organisation	14	12	16	7	12
Religious organisation	38	36	36	41	38
Sports club	2	4	7	15	8
Stokvel/savings club	6	6	6	4	5
Trade union	2	3	6	2	3
Women's group	5	7	6	4	5

Table 27: Membership of organisations in Gauteng, by monthly household income (percent)

Religious organisations in Gauteng attracted a high percentage of people in all income groups, but a slightly higher percentage of people in the income categories above R3000 (41%) and below R600 (38%).

According to the respondents surveyed, active involvement in political organisations in Gauteng showed a bias towards those in the income category of R1001 to R2999, constituting 16% both nationally and in Gauteng. Trade union membership also showed a pattern of attracting most members out of that income category (6% in Gauteng and 7% nationally).

5. Education

Respondents' level of education appeared to influence the likelihood of organisational membership. Organisational membership showed an increase with education, but this pattern is not really clear.

	National	Gauteng
No formal education	59%	67%
Gr1 - Gr4	60%	75%
Gr5 - Gr8	67%	68%
Gr9 - Gr10	68%	63%
Gr11 - Gr12	68%	60%
Post matric	77%	74%

Table 28: Membership of at least one organisation, by education

Organisation	No formal	Gr 1 to Gr 4	Gr 5 to Gr 8	Gr 9 to Gr 10	Gr 11 to Gr 12	Post Matric	Total
Burial society	31	45	39	26	19	19	26
Civic organisation	5	8	7	6	3	3	5
Community police forum	0	0	3	1	2	4	2
Community devpt. comm.	0	0	2	1	1	3	2
Cultural organisation	2	0	4	3	4	5	4
Political organisation	2	13	12	10	9	8	10
Religious organisation	50	30	33	33	36	49	37
Sports club	2	5	4	6	13	20	10
Stokvel/savings club	10	10	4	5	4	3	4
Student organisation	0	0	0	2	2	3	2
Trade union	0	0	2	4	3	4	3
Women's group	7	5	5	5	3	4	4
Youth group	0	3	0	2	6	4	3

Table 29: Membership of organisations in Gauteng, by education (percent)

Religious organisations formed an important part of both those with little or no education 50% and those with post matric qualifications (49%), whereas those surveyed with educational qualifications between grades 1 and 12 were less inclined to belong to a religious organisation. Burial societies and stokvels were more favoured by those with less education. Political organisation membership declined slightly with increasing education from 13% with elementary education to 8% of those with post matric qualifications. Sports club membership showed a steady increase with education, from 2% among respondents with no education to 20% among respondents with a post matric qualification.

6. Area

While organisational membership varied according to province, trends can also be identified at a more general level by looking at membership in relation to the type of housing and area from which those included in this survey came.

	National	Gauteng
Metropolitan: Formal	68%	67%
Metropolitan: Backyard	68%	67%
Metropolitan: Hostel	52%	48%
Metropolitan: Informal/squatter	62%	56%
Urban: Formal	67%	61%
Urban: Informal/squatter	73%	77%
Rural: Farm/homestead/kraal/hut	68%	67%
Rural: Housing on a commercial farm	56%	67%

Table 30: Membership of at least one organisation, by area

Although the number of hostel dwellers surveyed both nationally and in Gauteng was small, their inclination toward not belonging to any organisation was clear (48% nationally and 52% in Gauteng). Informal and squatter residents also showed a slightly higher rate of not belonging to any organisation (44%) than backyard and formal housing residents (33%), and this trend was also apparent nationally.

	Metro formal	Metro backyard	Metro hostel	Metro informal	Urban formal	Total
Burial society	25	41	10	21	13	26
Civic organisation	5	4	0	9	3	5
Community police forum	2	0	0	5	3	2
Community devpt. comm.	1	0	0	4	2	2
Cultural organisation	4	4	6	1	1	4
Political organisation	8	9	6	12	8	10
Religious organisation	40	35	29	23	38	37
Sports club	12	4	6	4	5	10
Stokvel/savings club	4	13	6	10	5	4
Student organisation	2	0	0	2	0	2
Trade union	3	9	0	2	3	3
Women's group	4	6	0	2	5	4
Youth group	3	6	2	2	6	3

Table 31: Membership of organisations in Gauteng, by area (percent)

Respondents in formal areas were more likely to be members of religious organisations. In Gauteng, 40% of respondents from formal areas belonged to a religious organisation. Backyard dwellers in formal areas were also members of religious organisations far more frequently (35%) than those living in informal or squatter areas (23%). This was borne out nationally where 34% of formal dwellers, 27% of backyard dweller and only 24% of those living in informal or squatter areas belonged to a religious organisation. Due to the availability of sports facilities in formal areas, the membership of sports clubs was higher in formal areas (12%) than in other areas.

Burial society membership was found to be highest amongst those respondents in Gauteng who lived in informal areas (58%). Two fifths (41%) of those living in backyards were active in burial societies, while this was true of only 25% in formal areas.

Membership of political organisations was highest amongst those living in the poorest conditions. While 12% of those living in metropolitan informal areas were members, 34% of those living in urban informal areas were members. Both of these participation rates were higher than those living in backyards or in formal areas. Nationally, the figures for those living in metropolitan backyards and informal areas was equal at 14%, but there was also an increase in political organisation membership amongst those living in urban informal areas (21%).

Stokvels and savings clubs in Gauteng were most popular with those living in backyards (13%) and informal areas (10%). Trade union membership (9% in backyards) and civic organisation membership (9% in informal areas) were also popular.

The following sections give an overview of organisational membership in some areas where the specific information was available:

*Alexandra*¹²

In a survey of Alexandra in 1998, the majority of respondents (75%) were members of one or more organisations in their community. Almost half (46%) were members of a church group or religious organisation, while 37% of respondents belonged to a stokvels. Around 13% of respondents were members of a political organisation, while only 3% were active members of a civic or 2% member of a trade union. Sports and recreational clubs had membership of around 9%, street committees involved 7% of respondents whereas only 4% of respondents belonged to a youth or women's group.

*Eatonside and Albertina (Etwatwa Extension 30)*¹³

In another survey conducted in 1998 in 4 informal settlements, just over three quarters of respondents (77%) in Eatonside said that they, or a member of their household belonged to a club or organisation. This is quite high considering that only 53% of them said that members of their household had belonged to an organisation before coming to Eatonside. Households with no organisational membership were those with less income and a younger head of household. Half the households with no organisational membership had incomes of R470 or less, compared to a median of R720 for households which reported belonging to an organisation. The average household head was 38 years in the case of no organisational membership, compared to 44 years where household members belonged to at least one organisation. Approximately one third of households surveyed in Eatonside (32%) had membership with only one organisation, while 45% of households reported membership of two or more organisations.

The largest organisations in the area were churches attended by 46% of households. A number of churches operated in Eatonside, however meetings and services were usually held in people's houses because of a shortage of church buildings. Thirty one percent of respondents belonged to a women's organisation and 28% a political organisation. Trade union membership was around 10%, while street committees, civic organisations and sports clubs all had membership from around 9%.

Albertina (Etwatwa Extension 30) had a higher percentage of membership of organisations according to the survey (86% in comparison with Eatonside's 77%). It was also a far higher membership rate than the respondents indicated that they had enjoyed prior to coming to Albertina (which was only 47%). No patterns were apparent in terms of which households have organisation membership. Neither income, age, or education of household

¹² *Determining Our Own Development: A Community Based Socio-Economic Profile of Alexandra* (C A S E, 1998).

¹³ *Upgrading Gauteng's Informal Settlements Vol. 1.* (C A S E, 1998).

head or how long people had stayed in Albertina seemed to correlate with organisational membership. In seven out of ten households (70%), there was membership of only one organisation. In 12% of cases, someone in the household belonged to at least two organisations and only 4% of households belonged to more than two organisations.

Churches had the largest membership with 56% of households having someone belonging to a religious organisation, street committees were served on by 18% of households surveyed, women's organisations had at least 13% of membership of households surveyed, and political organisations attracted 8%.

Soshanguve South Ext. 4 and Johandeo

According to a study undertaken in 1998,¹⁴ organisational membership in Soshanguve Ext 4 showed that only 13% of households did not have a member affiliated to a community organisation. It was felt by some members of the focus group that the facilities to organise community groups was lacking, as there was no recreational hall, no 'formal' church and no ANC branch structure in Extension 4.

The highest proportion of membership was with the church (63% of respondents). A high proportion of households reported membership of women's organisations (44%), political organisations (36%), street committees (22%) and trade unions (20%). Other community organisations represented were youth organisations (18%) of those surveyed, sports clubs (14%), stokvels (8%), cultural organisations (3%), burial societies (4%) and civic organisations (2%).

In the same study, 8% of respondents in the Mayibuye section of Johandeo said that they or the members of their households did not belong to any community organisation. Around 81% of respondents said they belonged to a church. Out of those surveyed, 42% said that they belonged to only one organisation. Only about one tenth to one fifth of respondents said a member of their household belonged to a women's organisation, political or youth organisation. The study suggested that the relative newness of the settlement may have influenced organisational membership, in that there has been much less time for residents to get involved in community affairs.

¹⁴ *Upgrading Gauteng's Informal Settlements Volume 2: A Baseline Study of Soshanguve South Ext 4 and Johandeo* (C A S E, 1998).

THE IMPACT OF MEDIA AND LOCAL CHANNELS OF INFORMATION

The media have a strong impact on perceptions through their interpretation and portrayal of events occurring in different communities. Information, not only in the form of broader national media but also local and governmental channels, contributes to shape residents' knowledge about the situation in their local areas. 'Word of mouth', pamphlets and posters also appear to play a strong role in informing residents about local development.

National media

Television

A 1998 CASE survey¹⁵ confirmed that radio and television reach the largest audiences of all mainstream media at a national level (69% of the national respondents watch TV at least 2 times a week and 79% listen to the radio frequently).

	National	Gauteng
Africans	64%	90%
Coloureds ¹⁶	82%	62%
Indians ¹⁷	93%	87%
Whites	84%	82%
Total	69%	87%

Table 32: Proportion of respondents who watch TV at least a few days a week nationally and in Gauteng, by race

In Gauteng¹⁸, a larger proportion of respondents watch TV frequently than is the case nationally. Almost nine out of 10 interviewees (87%) state that they watch TV at least a few days a week, compared to 67% in the whole of South Africa. In Gauteng, the majority of all race groups appear to watch TV on a regular basis, with no particular racial differences apart from coloureds who watch less frequently (only 64% of the respondents have frequent access to TV). Among the African respondents in the province, 90% reported watching TV at least a few days each week, compared with 64% of the national participants. These results could be explained by the relatively higher income and greater access to electricity in Gauteng compared to the country as a whole. Only 13% of Gauteng

¹⁵ *Assessing Knowledge of Human Rights among the General Population and Selected Target Groups* (C A S E, 1998).

¹⁶ The number of Indian and coloured respondents in Gauteng was too small to provide accurate figures.

¹⁷ See footnote 16.

¹⁸ *EU database*.

respondents in the study as a whole indicated that they did not have access to television, compared to 27% nationally.

Radio

	National	Gauteng
Africans	81%	77%
Coloureds	60%	50%
Indians	77%	100%
Whites	76%	70%
Total	79%	75%

Table 33: Proportion of respondents who listen to the radio at least a few days a week, nationally and in Gauteng, by race

More than three quarters (79%) of respondents nationally listen to the radio at least two or three times a week, compared to 75% of Gauteng respondents. In general, it would seem that all race groups in Gauteng (except coloureds) are likely to be regular radio listeners. In particular, Africans and Indians reported the highest rates of listenership; over three quarters of the African respondents (77%) and all of the Indian participants listen to the radio at least two days a week.

Newspapers

	National	Gauteng
Africans	51%	77%
Coloureds ¹⁹	70%	50%
Indians ²⁰	79%	87%
Whites	78%	78%
Total	57%	76%

Table 34: Proportion of respondents who read a newspaper at least once a week, nationally and in Gauteng, by race

More than half (57%) of South African respondents (53% women and 61% men) read newspapers at least once a week, and about a quarter (25%) read them everyday. In Gauteng, the proportion of readers appeared to be higher, with 76% of respondents saying they were frequent newspaper readers. In particular, over two fifths of the respondents (41%) read newspapers daily while 35% read them at least once a week. Among African respondents, the proportion of frequent readers (77%) in Gauteng province appeared to be

¹⁹ The number of Indian and coloured respondents in Gauteng was too small to have accurate figures.

²⁰ See footnote 20.

higher than at national level (51%). Again, the likely explanation for this is higher literacy and income levels in Gauteng than in other parts of the country. This link between newspaper readership and education is demonstrated by the fact that a high proportion (69%) of respondents from Gauteng with grade 10 or higher education reported reading the paper two or three times a week.

	Television		Radio		Newspapers	
	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng
Africans	41%	55%	28%	15%	10%	15%
Indians ²¹	61%	50%	3%		30%	37%
Coloureds ²²	51%	25%	6%	12%	24%	25%
Whites	51%	53%	11%	2%	11%	9%
Total	44%	53%	23%	10%	12%	14%

Table 35: Media from which the respondents learn the most at national level and in Gauteng

When asked about the media from which they learn the most, 44% of national respondents mentioned television, while 23% cited radio. Respondents from Gauteng were more likely to learn most from TV (53%) than respondents nationally (44%), and less likely to learn from radio (10% compared with 23% nationally). In particular, just over half of Gauteng respondents indicated that they learn the most from TV – a larger proportion than that found at national level. Again, greater access to TV as a consequence of higher income and education levels in Gauteng might explain this pattern of responses. The gap between respondents who felt they learnt most from TV and those who learned the most from radio is considerable among Africans. Over half of the African respondents in Gauteng (55%) learned the most from TV, compared to 41% nationally. On the other hand, radio was the main educational media among Africans at national level (28% compared to 15% in Gauteng Province). Once more, the high levels of education and income and access to the media could partially explain this result.

In general, only a small proportion of people seemed to learn from newspapers. In particular, only 12% of national respondents and 14% of those from Gauteng mentioned newspapers. In addition, 7% of national respondents and 9% of Gauteng respondents said that they did not learn from any of these media.

Access to media varies widely among young people. Youth from Gauteng had much greater access to mainstream media than young people nationally. Almost nine out of 10 youth (87%) in Gauteng watched television on a daily basis, 76% listened to the radio and 78% read newspapers. Nationally (based on a sample of respondents aged between 18 and

²¹ The number of Indian and coloured respondents in Gauteng was too small to provide accurate figures.

²² See footnote 22.

30) 63% indicated that they watched TV daily, 67% listened to the radio every day and 26% read the newspapers daily²³.

A recent C A S E study which conducted a content analysis of news items in mainstream media²⁴ showed that issues of news stories about Gauteng province were most frequently covered in the media. Over one tenth (13%) of the news which received the media's attention were stories from Gauteng. Poorer areas such as Northern Cape (1%) appeared to be underrepresented by mainstream media. Under-representation of poorer provinces is even more striking considering that in addition, 15% of the media coverage included events occurring in countries outside South Africa.

Local channels

In addition to mainstream media, local information channels were widespread among different communities and likely to influence citizens' perceptions about events in their areas.

Local news contributes to awareness of the variety of issues relevant within different contexts. Unfortunately, there was insufficient available data for Gauteng to draw general conclusions about the access to local media in the province. Instead, we examined the conditions found in specific areas such as Alexandra²⁵, Eatonside, Albertina, Soshanguve South Extension 4 and Johandeo²⁶, where C A S E conducted specific studies.

²³ EU database.

²⁴ *Issues in the Media: A Media Content Analysis of TV, Radio and Newspapers*, (C A S E, 1999).

²⁵ *Determining Our Own Development, a Community-based Socio-economic profile of Alexandra* (C A S E, 1998).

²⁶ *Upgrading Gauteng's Informal Settlements Volume 1: A Baseline Study of Eatonside and Albertina (Etwawa Extension 30)* (C A S E, 1998) and *Upgrading Gauteng's Informal Settlements Volume 2: A Baseline Study of Soshanguve South Ext. 4 and Johandeo* (C A S E, 1998).

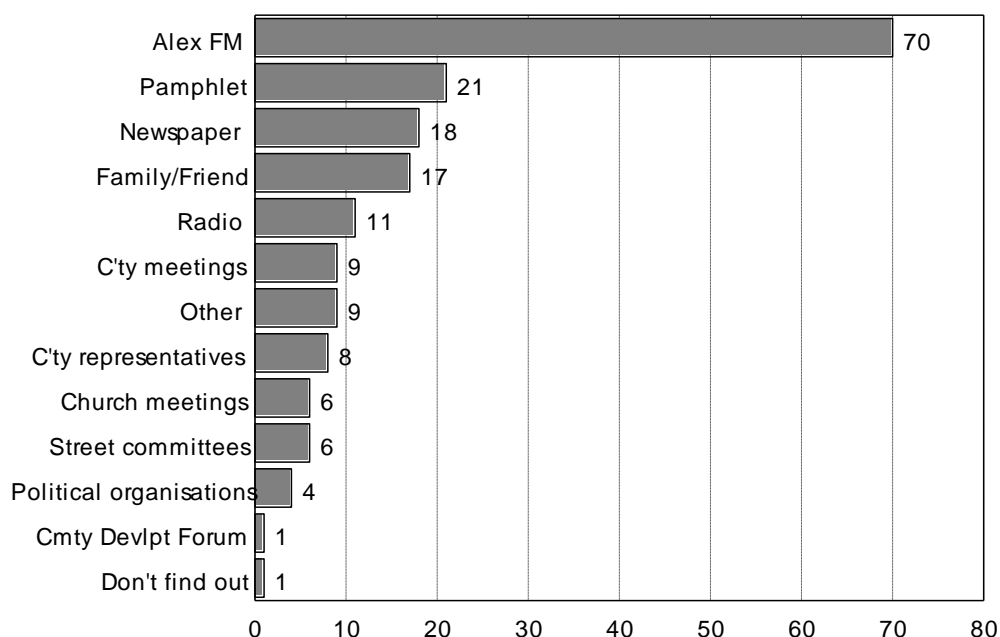


Figure 13: How do you usually find out about events in Alexandra?²⁷

The situation of Alexandra provided interesting evidence on the influence that local radio stations and alternative media can have on community perceptions of township events. Alex FM is a community radio station that 70% of respondents indicated they relied on for information about local events. A considerable number of Alexandra respondents were also reached via the print media; over a fifth (21%) of the respondents received information about Alexandra from pamphlets and 18% through newspapers. Word of mouth was another important source of local information, and almost one-fifth (17%) of participants learned about local developments from friends, community meetings (9%), street committees (6%) and churches (6%).

²⁷ Determining Our Own Development, a Community-based Socio-economic profile of Alexandra (C A S E, 1998).

	Men	Women
Alex FM	66%	73%
Pamphlet	20%	21%
Newspaper	21%	15%
Family/Friend	21%	14%
Radio	11%	11%
C'ty meetings	11%	7%
Other	8%	10%
C'ty representatives	9%	7%
Church meetings	5%	7%
Street committees	7%	5%
Political org.	6%	2%
CDF	1%	1%
Don't find out	1%	1%

Table 36: How do you hear about the events in Alex?, by sex²⁸

In the case of Alexandra, it must be noted that literacy and income levels in this area are higher than in many un-serviced informal settlements and the majority of respondents had access to local and national media, while word of mouth was a less frequently used source of information. Different types of media seemed to be more salient in different parts of the township. For instance, Alex FM, newspapers and pamphlets seemed adequate to reach the majority of those living in formal dwellings. In contrast, word of mouth was of greater importance in informal dwellings: one in ten informal dwellers relied on community meetings and one in eight (13%) heard about local issues from their community representatives. It is interesting to note that 20% of shack dwellers in Alexandra got their information via street committees.

There seemed to be differences in the kind of communication channel used by men and women in Alexandra. Women were more likely to rely on Alex FM (73%) and pamphlets (21%). Men were more likely to also access information via a range of political and community meetings. Political meetings, community representatives and street committees appeared to be stronger channels among men than among women, possibly because women did not have the time to attend meetings.

²⁸ Ibid.

	Community meetings	Family/friends	TV	Radio	Newspapers	Church	Pamphlets and letters	Other
Eatonside	89%	6%	1%		4%			
Albertina	85%	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%		5%
Soshanguve	87%	1%			1%	1%	7%	4%
Johandeo	84%	11%			2%		3%	

Table 37: How do you hear about the events in your community?²⁹

The situation in other informal settlements in Gauteng appeared to be somewhat different. In a recent survey conducted in Johandeo, for example, 11% of respondents relied on friends and neighbours to inform them about developments in their community and 84% knew about the events through community meetings. In Soshanguve Ext. 4, 87% of the respondents stated that the community meetings were the main source of information about local developments, while another 7% mentioned pamphlets and letters as a way of gaining information. The situation of Eatonside is similar, where 89% of the residents mentioned community meetings as a source of information and only small proportions heard about developments through family or friends (6%), or newspapers (4%). In Albertina, only small proportions heard about the events of their community through radio, TV or newspapers (7%). Instead, word of mouth appeared to be, once again, the most frequently used communication channel (85% of the respondents named community meetings as the main source of knowledge for developments in their areas).

A C A S E survey conducted in Mpumalanga also stressed the importance that local radio programmes may have had due to the level of listenership. In Bushbuckridge, 78% of the interviewees indicated that they listen to the radio daily. The majority (62%) specifically mentioned listening to community radio stations. In Moutse and Barberton, the relevance of community radio listening was even stronger. In Moutse, the proportion of daily listeners was 87%, the majority of which (79%) cited local radio as their first choice of radio stations. In Barberton, daily listeners accounted for 93% of the sample and almost all the respondents expressed their preference for local radio stations.

The impact of government campaigns

In analysing access to media in Gauteng Province, it is also interesting to note the approaches used to publicise government campaigns.

²⁹ *Upgrading Gauteng's Informal Settlements Vol. 1: A Baseline Study of Eatonside and Albertina (Etwawa Extension 30)*, (C A S E, 1998) and *Upgrading Gauteng's Informal Settlements Vol. 2: A Baseline Study of Soshanguve South Ext. 4 and Johandeo* (C A S E, 1998).

A C A S E study on the impact of the media campaign of the Constitutional Assembly³⁰ explained the main means of communication adopted in the national campaign and its influence on the different groups of the population. The scenario that emerged from the study was that two thirds (65%) of the South African population had access to the campaign via radio stations, television and the newspaper adverts. Respondents from Gauteng had the highest exposure to the campaign - 71% of the respondents had access to the campaign compared with 54% in the Eastern Cape.

The use of below the line media seems to have limited impact. On average, 13% of respondents in selected areas had seen a PPP leaflet and a slightly lower percentage had seen the posters. One-third of the respondents who had seen either the pamphlets or the posters had seen them at the Gauteng Legislature, one-third had seen them at a public place and about one-tenth had seen the pamphlets or posters at a government department.

³⁰ *Bringing the Constitution and the People Together. Assessing the Impact of the Media Campaign of the Constitutional Assembly* (C A S E, 1995).

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS IN GAUTENG

In this section we will analyse Gauteng residents' perceptions on the government's performance, thus trying to understand their knowledge of existing political structures, their satisfaction with the current situation and their expectations about the future.

Knowledge of government structures and people's rights

Residents' knowledge about government structures and about their rights varies according to several factors, including education, sex, income and area. Awareness about government bodies provides us with a general view of how informed citizens are and what they may expect as a result.

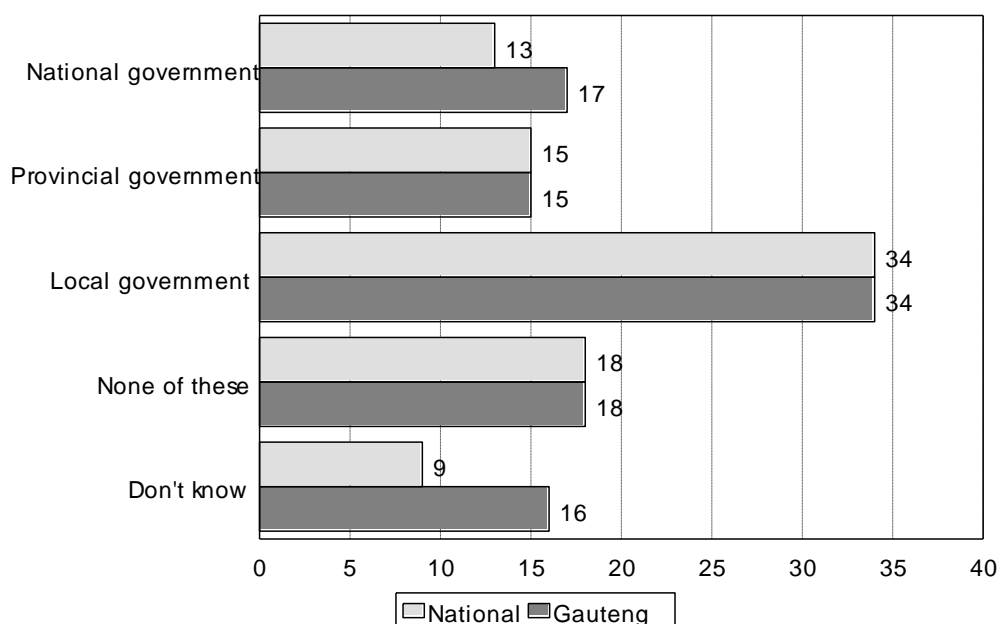


Figure 14: The most effective level of government in the community, nationally and in Gauteng

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Respondents in a national C A S E survey were asked about their perceptions on the effectiveness of the different levels of government in their areas. There were no significant differences between what respondents felt nationally or in Gauteng. The largest proportion of respondents (34%), both nationally and in Gauteng, felt that local government was the most effective level of government in their communities. The perceptions in Gauteng also varied according to level of education. Respondents with a lower educational level (grade 6 or below) were more likely to think that the national government was more effective in

³¹ *Kaiser Political Survey database.*

their areas (20%) compared with 11% respondents with a diploma or a higher level of education. Those with a diploma or a higher level of education mentioned local government (33%) more frequently, compared with 19% of those with grade 6 or below.

In the same survey respondents were asked which level of government had been most effective within their own communities. Gauteng participants were more likely than national respondents to say they did not know which level had been most effective³².

Other studies have also shown that in many cases communities are unclear about the responsibilities and functions of the different tiers of government. A national C A S E survey conducted shortly after the 1995 local elections³³ showed that 57% of the respondents believed that the national government was responsible for removing rubbish from communities. Similarly, in the Alexandra survey, 62% of respondents believed that local government and other local structures were responsible for the RDP programme. However, a sizeable proportion (12%) believed that the community itself should take some responsibility in local development. Only 2% of the respondents in this survey felt that provincial government should play a role in local development.

Awareness of the Constitution was one of components we considered to assess public knowledge of constitutional and governmental issues. More than half (59%) of respondents in Gauteng had not seen a copy of the Constitution. This finding reflects the national pattern, where two thirds (63%) of respondents had not seen the Constitution. Only 55% of respondents nationally were aware of the existence of the Bill of Rights. The situation within Gauteng province was similar (55% of the respondents had heard about the Bill of Rights).

³² See figure 14.

³³ Isserow M., Everatt D. and Gulati A., *A Review of C A S E Studies and Additional Literature Relating to the 1995 National Elections* (C A S E, 1996).

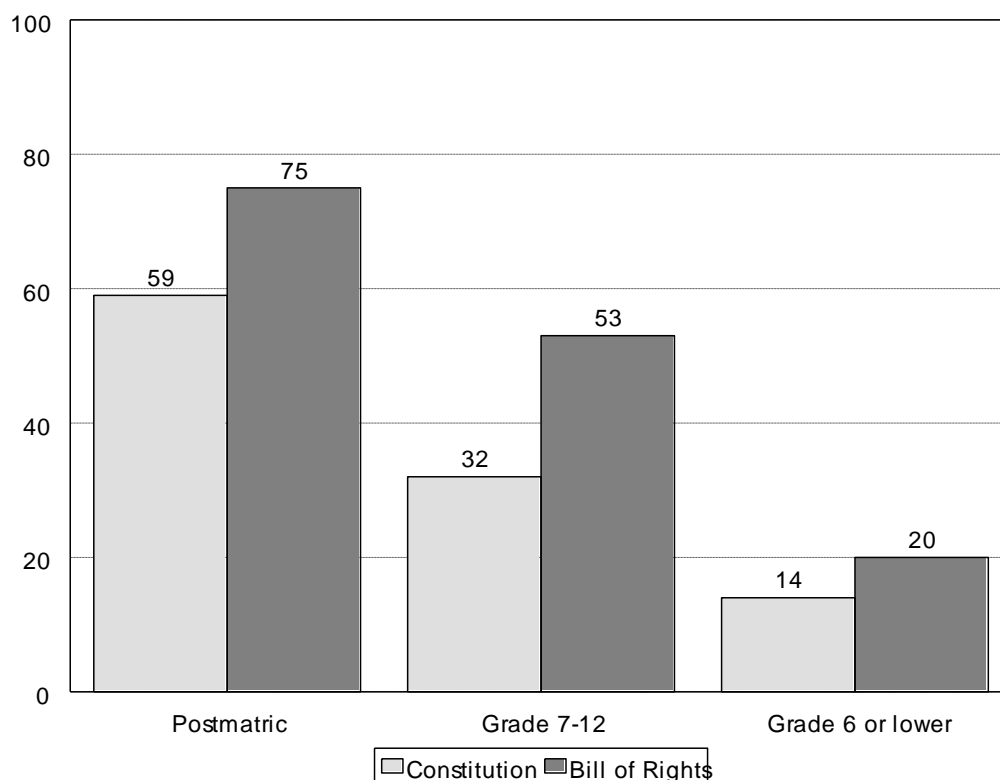


Figure 15: Awareness of Constitution and Bill of Rights in Gauteng, by education level ³⁴

Awareness of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights was strongly influenced by respondents' level of education. In general terms, the more highly educated respondents were, the more likely they were to know of these. In addition, race and dwelling area were two other factors that influenced respondents' awareness of government structures. For instance, in Gauteng province, 93% of Indians, 71% of whites, and 60% of coloureds indicated that they knew about the Bill of Rights, compared to only 44% of Africans. Similarly, in terms of living area, 66% of respondents in metropolitan informal areas claimed not to have seen a copy of the Constitution, compared with 57% of the metropolitan formal dwellers. Informal settlements are areas where campaigns about government structures and the role of government need to be targeted in future.

³⁴ *Kaiser Political Survey database.*

	Public Protector		Commission on Gender Equality		Human Rights Commission		Heath Commission		None of these	
	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.
Africans	18%	20%	18%	14%	29%	34%	2%	3%	32%	30%
Coloureds ³⁵	17%	20%	10%	13%	38%	60%	5%	7%	29%	
Indians ³⁶	26%	42%	11%	16%	35%	29%	7%	10%	21%	3%
Whites	32%	30%	15%	16%	41%	43%	4%	4%	8%	8%
Total	21%	24%	16%	15%	32%	37%	3%	3%	27%	21%

Table 38: Which of the following institutions have you heard of? nationally and in Gauteng, by race³⁷

When asked about which institution – Public Protector, the Commission on Gender Equality, the Human Rights Commission and the Heath Commission – most of the national and Gauteng respondents had heard of the Human Rights Commission. Respondents from Gauteng were better informed than those from other provinces. The proportion of respondents who had never heard of any of the above institutions was lower in Gauteng (21%) than nationally (27%).

Knowledge of national government campaigns such as Masakhane was lower. In a study on Alexandra township only two-thirds of the respondents were aware of the campaign or had been exposed to any of its advertising. Only 37% of those who knew about Masakhane in Alexandra believed that the project delivered to communities, and less than a quarter (24%) felt that Masakhane was delivering in the area where they lived. Again, the type of dwelling appeared to influence perceptions of Masakhane. More than half (60%) of shack dwellers believed that Masakhane delivered in their area, compared to just 24% of hostel dwellers.

In a national survey³⁸ respondents were asked a series of questions to assess whether they felt the public can influence political issues and developments. These questions help measure alienation and isolation that people may exhibit towards political structures and events. Generally respondents were pessimistic about their ability to intervene in political decisions. Almost half of the respondents (48%) in a national survey felt powerless to influence political decisions while almost one-third (32%) thought they could influence developments. The situation in Gauteng province was slightly different. Over two-fifths (41%) of the respondents felt powerless to influence the political situation while 36% felt

³⁵ Based on 15 responses.

³⁶ Based on 31 responses.

³⁷ Kaiser Political Survey database.

³⁸ Ibid.

that the public had some influence. We asked if respondents agreed or disagreed with the statement 'no one cares about me'. Only 29% of respondents from Gauteng felt that government institutions were not concerned with their situation, compared with 49% of the national sample.

A sense of alienation and isolation was particularly evident in the informal settlements of Soshanguve South Extension 4³⁹, where 35% of the respondents agreed with the statement: 'people like me cannot influence development in our community' and 'the government does not care about people like me'. Even though these results raise concerns, they cannot be generalised as respondents in other informal settlements, such as in Eatonside and Johandeo were more optimistic and only a small percentage of the respondents (11% and 7%, respectively) felt powerless to influence political events.

Respondents in the survey conducted in Alexandra township were asked whose interests they thought their local councillor represented. Just over half of the respondents (56%) believed that their local councillors represented the interests of everyone in the area, 28% stated that their local councillors were concerned only with their own interests while 16% asserted that local councillors defended the interests of their own political supporters. Perceptions about local government appear to be linked to respondents' involvement with local structures. For example, the Alexandra survey found that respondents who belonged to an organised group were more likely to have a positive view about local government (52%) than those who did not (46%).

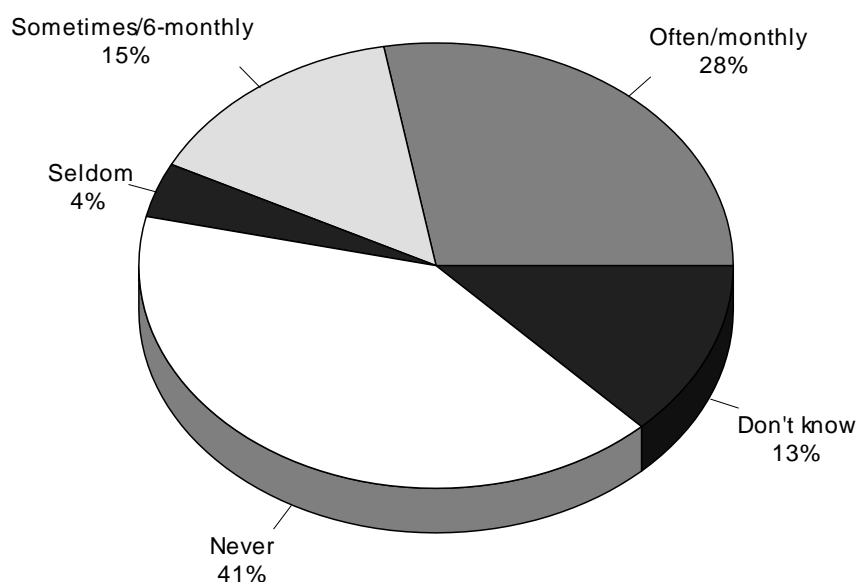


Figure 16: How often does your councillor visit your area? in Alexandra

³⁹ *Upgrading Gauteng's Informal Settlements Volume 3: First Follow-up Surveys at Eatonside, Albertina, Soshanguve South Ext. 4 and Johandeo* (C A S E, 1998).

Respondents' exposure to local councillors in Alexandra was low, which might account for negative perceptions about their role in communities. We asked respondents how often local councillors visited their communities. Over half of the respondents (54%) said that they had no contact with their councillor and only 28% reported having seen their councillor often or monthly. More than one in eight (13%) did not know how often their local representatives visited their area. The perception that their councillor never visited their community was shared by 41% of the respondents. In particular, 44% of formal dwellers, 40% of informal dwellers and 37% of those respondents living in flats in Alexandra said their councillor never visited them. Over half (58%) of both male hostel residents and those living in formal East Bank dwellings said the same. The situation was different for 88% of shack dwellers and 97% of female hostel dwellers who indicated that their representatives or councillor visited them. Two thirds of the respondents in Johandeo⁴⁰ did not know the name of the local city councillor and 54% declared that he/she hardly visited the settlement at all.

A study looking at the impact of electrification in Benoni Etwatwa⁴¹ illustrated the disappointment that some people in the community felt with their local councillor and the slow pace of development. Some of the participants in the focus group said they were promised jobs, housing and free education for their children by their local councillor but that these promises were never fulfilled. A man from this area explained the frustration: 'Councillors were voted to power and played a correct role. People were promised good things, but nothing has happened. There is now, instead, friction heading to hatred between local structures and community. This affects the economy of the country which has led to boycotts of services – there is no consensus between local government councillors and communities'.

Knowledge of Community Development Forums (CDF) was also limited in informal settlements in Gauteng. A C A S E survey on water and sanitation in informal settlements in Gauteng⁴² showed that just over a fifth (22%) of respondents were aware of CDF's, while one third thought that there was no CDF in their particular area and 44% were uncertain whether any CDF existed in their area.

⁴⁰ *Upgrading Gauteng's Informal Settlements Volume 3: First Follow-up Surveys at Eatonside, Albertina, Soshanguve South Ext. 4 and Johandeo* (C A S E, 1998).

⁴¹ *Then there was light, a Study into the Impact of Electrification in Benoni Etwatwa* (C A S E, 1997).

⁴² *Investigating Water and Sanitation in Informal Settlements in Gauteng* (C A S E, 1998).

PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PRIORITIES IN TERMS OF GOVERNMENT DELIVERY

General living conditions and policy issues

We compared the levels of satisfaction with living conditions among respondents nationally with those in Gauteng. Respondents from Gauteng were more satisfied with their standard of living (47%) than respondents nationally (37%).

	National		Gauteng	
	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
Africans	31%	50%	43%	38%
Coloureds	49%	49%	50%	37%
Indians ⁴³	41%	42%	50%	
Whites	68%	18%	59%	18%
Total	37%	45%	47%	22%

Table 39: Level of satisfaction with standard of living nationally and in Gauteng, by race⁴⁴

The table above shows the correlation between satisfaction with the living standards and race. In general, Africans were the least satisfied and whites the most satisfied with their standard of living. However, Africans in Gauteng seemed to be happier with their standard of living than Africans at a national level.

Not surprisingly, levels of satisfaction were also strongly related to the type of dwelling and area. In Gauteng, residents of metropolitan formal areas were more satisfied with their standard of living (51%)⁴⁵ than backyard dwellers (41%).

As expected, income and education represented two other factors shaping respondents levels of satisfaction. On the one hand, 44% of the participants earning less than R1000 per month stated that they were dissatisfied with their standard of living, while only 26% of respondents earning an income between R3000 and R6999 expressed the same feeling. Respondents with higher levels of education were more likely to feel satisfied with their living conditions. Just under half (49%) of the respondents with grade 12 education were satisfied with their living conditions while only 35% of the respondents with grade 8 education or less were satisfied.

⁴³ The small number of Indian and coloured respondents affects the accuracy of these figures.

⁴⁴ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions* (CASE, 1998).

⁴⁵ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions* (CASE, 1998), database. The respondents were asked to mention the two most important issues that the government must address as a matter of priority. The percentages were obtained adding the first mention to the second one.

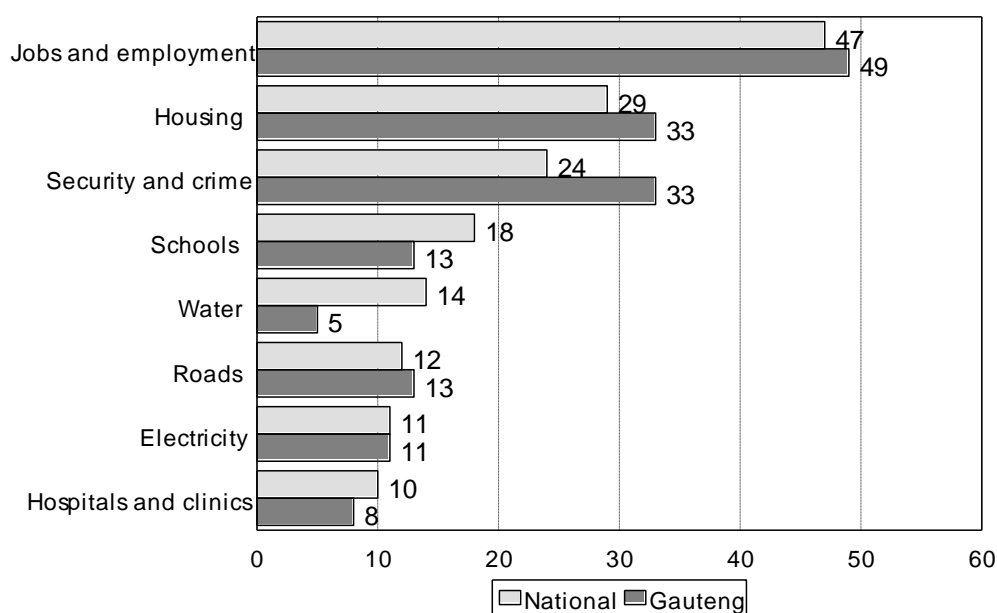


Figure 17: The most important issues that the government should address nationally and in Gauteng⁴⁶

In a national survey about the perceptions of human rights, we asked respondents about the most important issues that government should address. Among the national sample, priorities were as follows: employment (47%), housing (29%), security and crime (24%) and schools (18%). The situation for Gauteng is similar, except that issues of water, schools and clinics were lower priorities in the province than nationally. Obviously this can be explained by higher levels of urbanisation and services in Gauteng. Issues of security and crime, housing and jobs and employment were higher priorities for respondents in the province than nationally.

There were some gender differences in responses from Gauteng. Male respondents in the province were more concerned with jobs (56%) than women (42%), whereas education was more of a priority for women (18%) than men (9%).

	Jobs		Housing		Security		Water		Schools	
	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.
Africans	52%	58%	33%	43%	17%	22%	18%	5%	16%	13%
Coloured	42%	45%	34%	33%	32%	44%	4%	11%	19%	-
Indians ⁴⁷	20%	-	20%	28%	29%	37%	4%	-	64%	53%
Whites	28%	29%	7%	4%	55%	63%	2%	4%	19%	11%
Total	47%	49%	29%	33%	24%	33%	14%	5%	18%	13%

Table 40: Most important issues nationally and in Gauteng, by race⁴⁸

⁴⁶ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions* (CASE, 1998).

⁴⁷ The number of Indian and coloured respondents in Gauteng was too small to provide accurate figures.

There were some marked racial differences in issues prioritised by respondents in Gauteng. In the province, jobs were the top priority for Africans (58%) followed by housing (43%) and security (22%), while for whites, security (63%) was a more pressing issue, followed by employment (29%). Schools were an important issue for Indians, both in nationally and in Gauteng.

Not surprisingly, respondents from different dwelling types had different priorities. The main needs expressed by metropolitan formal dwellers were employment (47%), crime and security (37%) and housing (26%), while people in informal settlements were more concerned with the provision of basic infrastructures such as electricity (64%), roads (32%) and sanitation (18%).

New development projects and evaluation of change

	National	Gauteng
Electricity	28%	16%
Phones	24%	28%
Housing	20%	26%
Refuse removal	20%	27%
Tarred roads	20%	30%
Improved schools	18%	19%
Water	18%	11%
Clinics	16%	25%
New Schools	15%	17%
New roads	15%	21%
Sanitation	10%	11%
Transport	9%	10%
Water drain	8%	11%
Police stations	6%	12%

Table 41: Percentage of people reporting new developments, nationally and in Gauteng⁴⁹

In a national 1998 C A S E survey⁵⁰, electricity and telecommunications were the areas where respondents thought sensible improvements had occurred over the last year. In particular, 28% of South African respondents reported improvements in electricity provision, 24% in telephones, 20% in housing, 20% in refuse removal and 20% in building tarred roads. Other areas in which some developments were reported were schools, water

⁴⁸ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions* (CASE, 1998).

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

provision and clinics. However, the main improvements reported by respondents from Gauteng were building tarred roads (30%), telephones (28%), refuse removal (27%), housing (26%) and clinics (25%).

	Improvement		No changes		Deterioration	
	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.
Education	15%	15%	41%	45%	37%	35%
Health	17%	19%	55%	50%	25%	31%
Housing	16%	23%	54%	50%	16%	24%
Water	21%	21%	63%	68%	15%	10%

Table 42: Evaluation of change of the situation of education, health, housing and water nationally and in Gauteng⁵¹

Water, health, housing and education were issues where both nationally and in Gauteng respondents were least likely to report changes. Instead, a majority of respondents reported a deterioration in some of these services. In Gauteng, 23% of the respondents perceived an improvement in the area of housing compared with 16% nationally. The one area where there was consensus that improvements had been made was in water resources. Over one fifth of the participants (21%) both nationally and in Gauteng felt that water resources had improved in the past year.

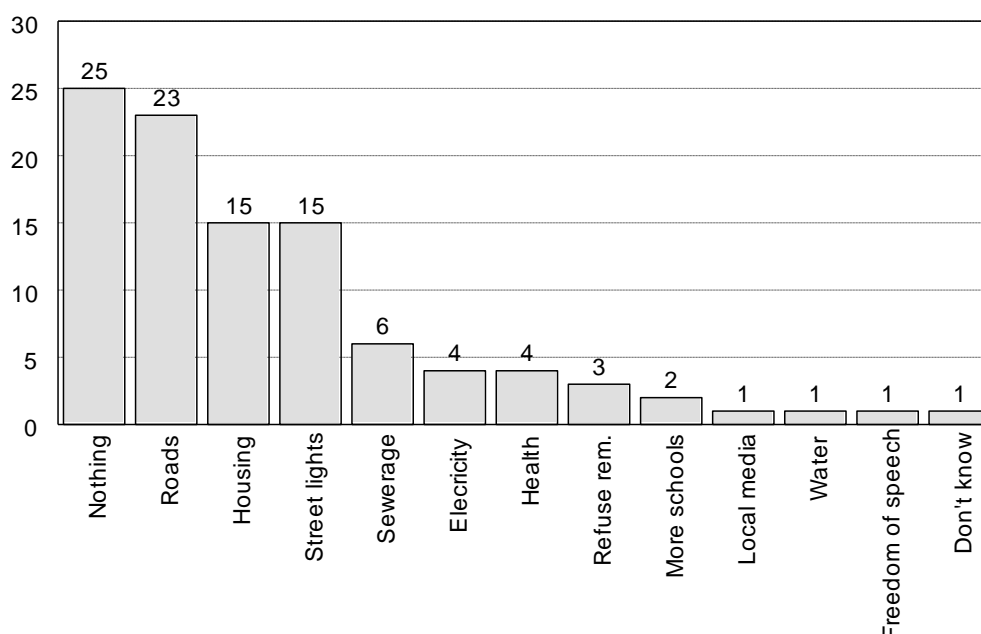


Figure 18: What has improved most since 1994 in Alexandra?⁵²

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Determining Our Own Development, a Community-based Socio-economic profile of Alexandra (C A S E, 1998).

Respondents from Alexandra were pessimistic about improvements in their area. About 25% of respondents felt that nothing had changed. Just under a quarter (23%) reported some improvements in roads since 1994 while 15% said that changes occurred in the areas of housing and street lighting. In contrast, they reported a major deterioration in dealing with crime (74%), overcrowding (6%) and unemployment (5%).

Housing

In the national C A S E survey about knowledge of human rights⁵³, the picture that emerges was that very little had changed in terms of provision of housing, with half the respondents saying that the housing situation had remained the same in the last five years. A similar proportion of respondents felt that their own personal housing situation had improved (23%) compared with those who felt it had deteriorated (24%).

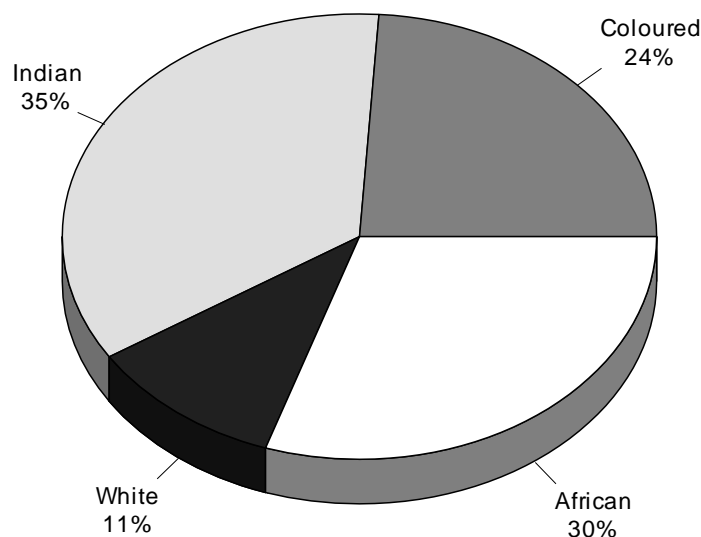


Figure 19: Agreement with the statement ‘the government must provide houses for people even if they cannot afford to pay for it’ in Gauteng, by race⁵⁴

The survey showed that the most commonly held opinion by respondents nationally and in Gauteng was that ‘the institutions should provide housing for people even if they cannot afford to pay for it’. Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents nationally felt that the provision of housing is the government’s responsibility. Support for this statement in Gauteng is slightly lower, but nonetheless accounts for more than half of the respondents (53%).

⁵³ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions* (CASE, 1998).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

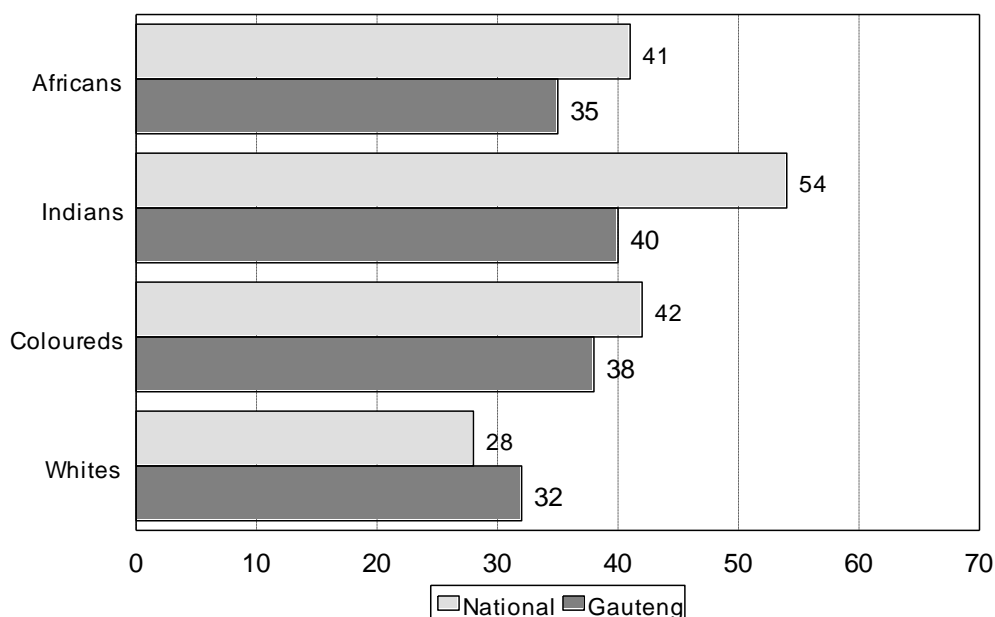


Figure 20: Agreement with the statement ‘I will never be able to afford a better place to live’, nationally and in Gauteng, by race⁵⁵

In the same report, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement ‘I will never be able to afford a better place to live’. Forty four percent of respondents in Gauteng and 41% nationally disagreed and said that they would be able to afford a better place to live. Over one third (34%) of Gauteng respondents believed that they would never be able to afford a better place to live, compared with 39% nationally. Respondents from all race groups (except whites) in Gauteng were more hopeful than their national counterparts that they would afford a better place. Over half (51%) of coloured respondents in Gauteng, 48% of whites, 43% of Africans and 40% of Indians said they would be able to afford a better place compared with 54% of whites, 39% of Indians, 38% of Africans and 35% of coloureds nationally.

Again, respondents from low income groups were most negative about the future. Almost two-fifths (38%) of respondents earning less than R 1499 per month felt that they would be never be able to afford a better place to live. In contrast, more than half (60%) of respondents with incomes above R 3000 thought that their living conditions would improve.

⁵⁵ Ibid. The number of coloured and Indian respondents in Gauteng was too small to provide accurate figures.

	National	Gauteng
Africans	29%	32%
Indians ⁵⁶	7%	-
Coloureds ⁵⁷	13%	12%
Whites	11%	4%
Total	25%	24%

Table 43: Agreement with the statement ‘The government has not kept its promises to provide housing’, nationally and in Gauteng, by race⁵⁸

Research illustrates that a quarter of respondents (nationally and in Gauteng), felt that government has not kept its promises in terms of providing housing. Africans in Gauteng demonstrated highest levels of dissatisfaction with government’s performance with regard to housing.

In a national survey⁵⁹, C A S E asked respondents a series of questions about the housing subsidy scheme. The survey found that the overwhelming majority of respondents nationally (86%) had not applied for the subsidy. Of those who had applied, the highest percentage fell within the R1500-2999 monthly household income bracket (23%) whereas 89% of the respondents earning less than R1500 per month had not applied for the subsidy. In Gauteng, the highest proportion of respondents who had received the subsidy (18%) said they earned between R3000-6999 per month.

The main motivations given in the survey for not applying for the subsidy within the province were: respondents did not need assistance (27%), they did not think they were eligible (20%) and they did not know where to go for assistance (19%)⁶⁰. Awareness of the subsidy scheme was linked to education and income levels. Unfortunately, those with the lowest levels of education and income knew the least about the scheme. In Gauteng, 48% of the respondents earning between R600 and R1000 either did not know about the subsidy or did not know where to go for assistance compared with 22% of those earning between R 3000 and 6999.

⁵⁶ The number of Indian and coloured respondents in Gauteng was too small to provide accurate information.

⁵⁷ See footnote 57.

⁵⁷ See footnote 57.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Nedlac database.

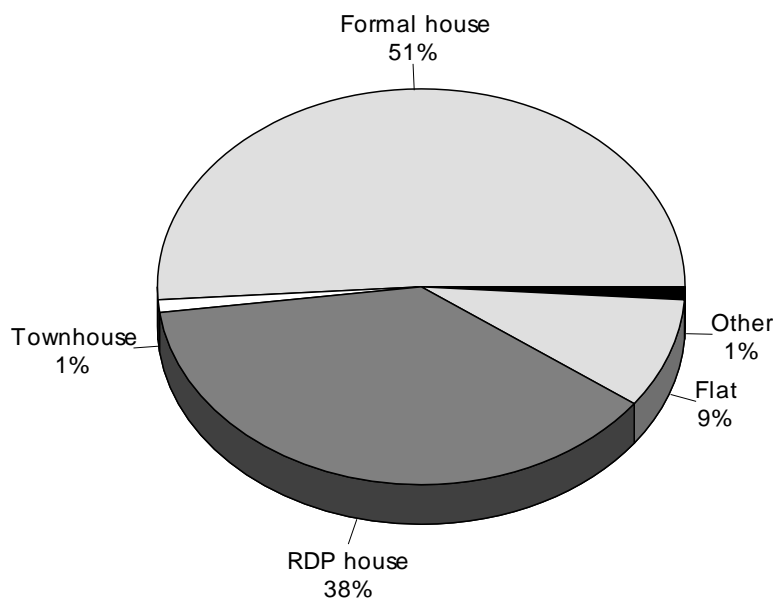


Figure 21: ‘What type of dwelling would you prefer, if you could choose?’, Alexandra⁶¹

More than half of participants (52%) in a survey on Alexandra mentioned housing as the development priority in the township. Formal houses were the preferred option for the majority of respondents (51%) followed by RDP houses (38%), flats (9%) and townhouses (1%). Choice of housing was influenced by the dwelling respondents occupied at the time of the survey. For example, the majority of shack dwellers (69%) and informal residents (47%) preferred RDP houses. Participants in the focus groups explained that their priority was to obtain a degree of privacy, which might explain housing preferences.

Participants in a C A S E study looking at church responses to poverty and marginalisation in Soweto⁶² were of the opinion that housing was still a problem after 1994. Some participants pointed out that the number of squatter camps provided visible evidence of homelessness amongst the electorate. In addition, there was general dissatisfaction among the participants about the period that it took between applying for housing and actually getting it. Some unemployed women from Moletsane mentioned that they had applied for houses at the municipality in 1996 and they had been promised government subsidies, but after two years they were still waiting for a response.

⁶¹ Determining Our Own Development, a Community-based Socio-economic profile of Alexandra (C A S E, 1998).

⁶² *More Than Prayers: Challenging Soweto Church Responses to Poverty and Marginalisation* (C A S E, 1998).

Health

Respondents from Gauteng responded negatively to questions about the quality of health care. Although one quarter of the population of the province felt that some improvements had occurred in the health sector, 31% asserted that the health situation had deteriorated⁶³.

Respondents were asked about what changes were needed in the health sector. Nationally, only 6% of respondents felt that changes in the health sector were unnecessary, while 21% called for minor changes to be made. The majority of respondents (52%) felt major changes were needed to the health service and 20% proposed a totally different health system. This pattern is also reflected in the opinions of respondents from Gauteng, where 58% said that major changes were needed in the health sector, and 18% called for a totally different system.

There were gender differences in the opinions towards health services in Gauteng, where 61% of women said that major changes were needed compared to 55% of male respondents. The majority of respondents in all race groups felt that major changes were needed in the public health system.

	No Changes		Small changes		Major changes		A different system	
	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng
Africans	7%	7%	24%	22%	49%	51%	20%	20%
Indians ⁶⁴	-	-	7%	-	63%	60%	30%	40%
Coloureds ⁶⁵	3%	-	21%	13%	58%	61%	18%	25%
Whites	4%	6%	8%	8%	64%	74%	24%	12%
Total	6%	6%	21%	18%	52%	58%	19%	18%

Table 44: Requirements of public health system nationally and in Gauteng, by race⁶⁶

When asked about the ability of the health system to meet people's needs, most of respondents in a national survey⁶⁷ believed that the quality of medical care was good or excellent (61%), and only 17% of the respondents rated it as poor or very poor. However respondents may have been referring to the quality of health care in general, and not just the public health sector.

⁶³ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions* (CASE, 1998).

⁶⁴ The number of Indian and coloured respondents in Gauteng was too small to provide accurate figures

⁶⁵ See footnote 65.

⁶⁶ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions* (CASE, 1998).

⁶⁷ *Nedlac database.* ⁶⁸ *Nedlac database.*

Perceptions of health services among respondents from Gauteng were similar to those from the national sample. Overall, two thirds of respondents (67%) were satisfied with the quality of health services (good or excellent) and only 10% considered the services to be poor or very poor. White respondents were happier with the quality of the health sector: the majority (90%) felt that it was good or excellent, and only 2% judged it to be poor or very poor.

Respondents appeared to have higher levels of knowledge about health care than housing⁶⁸. Approximately, 79% of the respondents in Gauteng had heard about free care for pregnant mothers and children under 6, while 21% had not. Awareness was directly linked to respondents' education level. People with education of grade 6 or below were less likely to know about these free services (71% of the respondents) than those with an education between grade 10 and 12 (81%).

	Quality of doctors	Availability of medicines	Medical facilities	Attitude of providers
Africans	66%	62%	58%	54%
Indians	94%	62%	90%	90%
Coloureds	86%	64%	66%	58%
Whites	91%	92%	91%	91%
Total	75%	70%	68%	63%

Table 45: Good assessment of the quality of the health system in Gauteng⁶⁹

The majority of respondents perceived the quality of doctors, the availability of medicines and medical facilities, and the attitude of the providers to be good. In general, African and coloured respondents were less enthusiastic about the health sector, while white and Indian respondents were more positive in their assessment (except for the availability of medicines).

⁶⁸ Nedlac database.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

	Africans	Coloureds	Indians	Whites	Total
HIV/AIDS	91%	96%	78%	59%	85%
TB	89%	93%	72%	49%	81%
Teenage	84%	96%	87%	38%	77%
Diarrhoea	73%	82%	62%	31%	65%
Sanitation	69%	87%	53%	29%	62%
Nutrition	74%	56%	21%	31%	61%
Clean water	57%	12%	1%	27%	43%
Other	17%	14%	15%	8%	15%

Table 46: Main health problems in Gauteng, by race⁷⁰

Respondents were asked what they thought the main health problems in Gauteng were. HIV/AIDS was regarded as the most pressing problem by respondents across all race groups (85%). This was followed by TB (81%), teenage pregnancy (77%), diarrhoea (65%), sanitation (62%), and malnutrition (61%).

Respondents were also asked 'Have you ever not received medical care?'. The majority (86%) of respondents in Gauteng indicated that they had never been unable to receive medical care, with just 13% reporting that they sometimes had not received it. As expected, almost all Indian, coloured and white respondents said that they have never been unable to receive medical care, compared with 79% of Africans. The main reason cited for not having received care was because of a lack of services (36%) or insufficient money to pay for treatment (27%).

In a study on Alexandra ⁷¹, respondents were asked their opinions about health facilities in the township. Two out of three respondents stated that the health care facilities in their area were insufficient. The report highlighted the difficulties low income groups experience in paying for health care. More than half of the respondents (57%) stated that they had *never* gone for medical care because of the cost, while one third (36%) of respondents indicated that they are *sometimes/occasionally* prevented from getting medical care for this same reason.

Education

Respondents were asked for their opinion on education⁷². Over one third (35%) of respondents in Gauteng reported a deterioration of educational services since 1994, while 45% stated that the situation of education had remained the same and 15% perceived there had been an improvement.

⁷⁰ Ibid

⁷¹ 'Determining Our Own Development', A Community-Based Socio-economic Profile of Alexandra (C A S E, 1998).

⁷² Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions, (CASE, 1998).

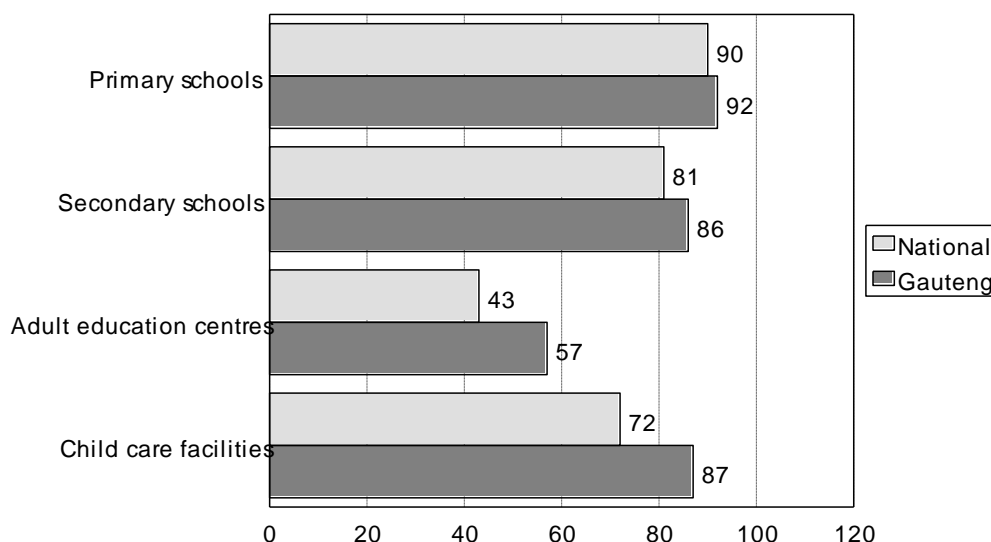


Figure 22: Perception of the existence of educational structures, nationally and in Gauteng⁷³

Opinions about the quality of education services appeared to be linked to respondents' perceptions about whether services existed in their area or not. In Gauteng, the majority of respondents reported the presence of primary schools, secondary schools and child care facilities in their communities. Only 57% of the respondents stated that adult education centres existed in their area, but this figure is much higher than in the national sample where only 43% of respondents reported that adult education centres exist in their community. Likewise, a larger proportion of respondents from Gauteng (87%) said there were child-care facilities in their area, compared to 72% in the national sample.

Approximately one third (30%) of respondents nationally thought there were insufficient primary schools compared to only 18% of respondents from Gauteng. Likewise, almost one-third (30%) of respondents nationally felt there were insufficient secondary schools compared to only 23% of respondents in Gauteng. Almost one-fifth (18%) of respondents in the national sample felt there were insufficient numbers of adult education centres compared to 26% in Gauteng. Child-care facilities were considered insufficient by 25% of the respondents nationally and by 22% in Gauteng.

⁷³ Ibid.

	Classrooms		Teachers		Textbooks		Recreational facilities	
	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng	National	Gauteng
Africans	45%	35%	43%	43%	60%	69%	62%	63%
Coloureds ⁷⁴	30%	20%	53%	60%	43%	40%	54%	60%
Indians ⁷⁵	36%	56%	49%	56%	61%	62%	60%	62%
Whites	14%	15%	23%	24%	23%	24%	11%	12%
Total	40%	30%	42%	39%	53%	56%	55%	50%

Table 47: Proportion of respondents who felt that education resources were insufficient nationally and in Gauteng, by race⁷⁶

Respondents were then asked to comment on whether there were sufficient resources of classrooms, teachers, textbooks and recreational facilities in schools. Just over half (55%) of respondents in the national sample thought there were insufficient sporting facilities and textbooks. Just over two fifths felt there were insufficient teachers (42%) and classrooms (40%). Again, respondents from Gauteng spoke more positively about education facilities, probably due to the presence of basic facilities in the area. There were some racial differences in perceptions about the quality of education facilities. White respondents were more satisfied with the quality of education than respondents from other race groups. Africans were the most negative about the quality of educational facilities. Sixty percent (60%) of African respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the supply of text books compared to just 24% of whites.

In the survey, respondents were asked if they had completed their education and whether they had reached the level they had hoped to attain. A large majority of the respondents (78% nationally, 74% in Gauteng) reported that they had not managed to complete their education and reach the level they had wanted to. The main reasons for abandoning education were economic. African and coloureds respondents were much more likely to abandon their schooling for economic reasons (54% and 67% respectively), compared with Indians (25%) and whites (17%).

A study completed by CASE in 1998⁷⁷ highlighted some of concerns people have with the educational system in South Africa. Some participants felt that education in South Africa had improved since 1994 because the system had been unified. A pensioner from Rockville felt that the 'standard of education has improved since the elections because we can now

⁷⁴ The number of Indians and coloureds was insufficient to provide accurate figures.

⁷⁵ See footnote 76.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ *More Than Prayers: Challenging Soweto Church Responses to Poverty and Marginalisation* (C A S E, 1998).

send our children to multi-racial schools'. Other factors relating to perceived improvement in the educational system since 1994 included the teaching of English in schools, more discipline, renovations of school buildings and the introduction of free and compulsory education.

Despite these improvements, participants in the study expressed concerns about the low matric pass rate and high pupil-teacher ratios. Discipline in schools and the shortage of textbooks and stationary were other issues which concerned respondents in this study.

A survey of educational needs in Johannesburg's inner city⁷⁸ asked respondents for suggestions about how to improve education. Suggestions included reducing school fees, providing more school libraries and training institutions, employing more qualified teachers, providing bursaries and free stationary, and reintroducing corporal punishment into schools. More than half of the respondents (54%) suggested that more educational facilities were needed and almost 30% raised concerns about the cost of education, suggesting a reduction in school fees (13%), more financial support for students (9%) and greater subsidies (5%).

Crime and security

Crime and security are pressing issues for many South Africans and particularly for respondents living in Gauteng. One third of Gauteng respondents⁷⁹ (33%) considered crime as the main issue that government institutions should address, compared with 24% of respondents nationally.

In another national study⁸⁰ we asked respondents if they had been victims of crime in the past five years. A quarter (25%) of respondents nationally reported having been victims of crime, and this figure increased to one third (31%) in Gauteng. There were racial differences in the proportion of respondents who said they had been victims of crime. In Gauteng, white respondents were more likely to say that they had been victims of crime (57%), than Indians (32%), coloureds (27%) and Africans (19%).

⁷⁸ 'City Smart', *Surveying Educational Needs in the Johannesburg Inner City* (C A S E, 1996).

⁷⁹ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions*, (CASE, 1998).

⁸⁰ *Kaiser Political Survey database*.

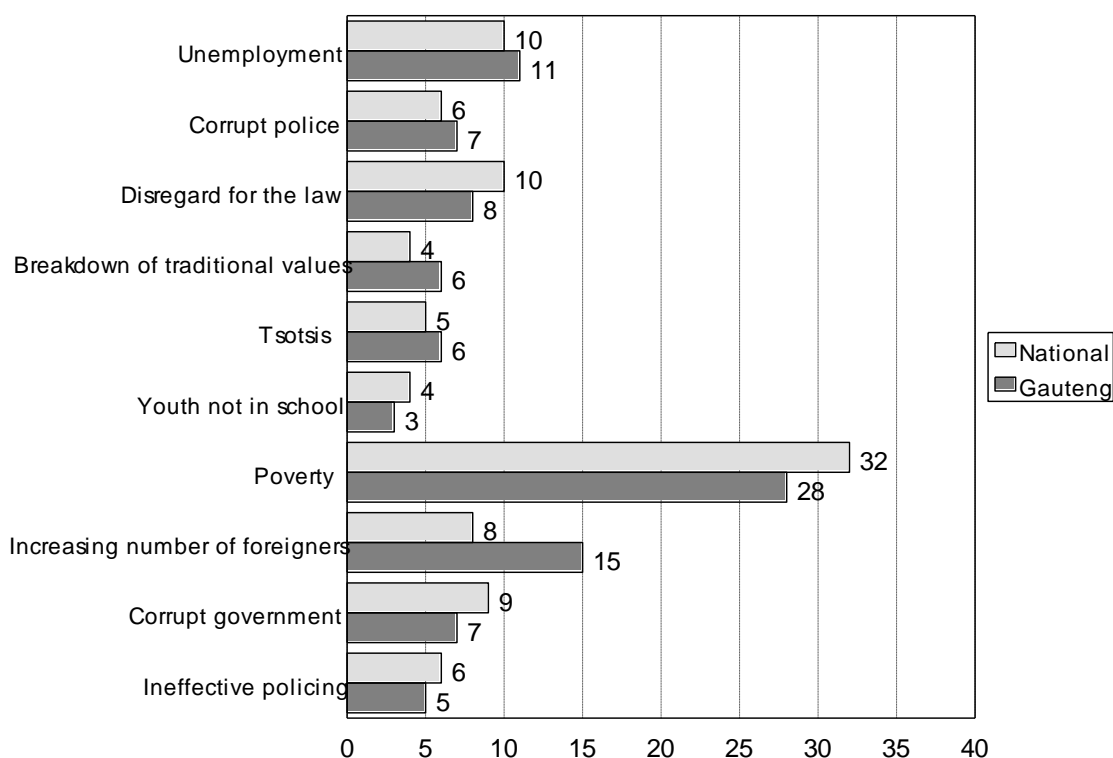


Figure 23: Major contributing factors to crime in Gauteng and nationally⁸¹

Respondents were asked to give reasons for crime in South Africa. More than one third (32%) of the total sample said that poverty was the major factor contributing to crime. This was followed by disregard for the law, unemployment, corruption in government and the increasing number of illegal aliens. Respondents in Gauteng held similar views, with just over a quarter (28%) of respondents saying poverty was the main factor contributing to crime, followed by illegal aliens (15%), unemployment (11%), disregard for the law (8%) and corruption (7%).

	Agree		Neither agree or disagree		Disagree	
	<i>National</i>	<i>Gauteng</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Gauteng</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Gauteng</i>
Africans	64%	50%	17%	14%	17%	34%
Coloureds	80%	74%	3%	3%	11%	23%
Indians	88%	53%	4%	7%	6%	40%
Whites	88%	91%	5%	5%	5%	3%
Total	71%	64%	13%	11%	14%	25%

Table 48: ‘Criminals have too many rights’ nationally and in Gauteng, by race⁸²

⁸¹ Ibid.

Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the sentence ‘criminals have too many rights’. Almost three-quarters (71%) of respondents nationally agreed with this statement while 63% of Gauteng respondents did so. In Gauteng, agreement with this statement was highest among white and Indian respondents (91% and 74% respectively) compared to 53% of coloureds and 50% of Africans.

Almost three-quarters (74%) of respondents in Alexandra⁸³ felt that crime had increased since 1994. Participants in a focus group in Soweto felt likewise⁸⁴. These participants attributed this to several reasons. Some felt that the government did not care about the high crime rate, others attributed crime to the transformation process, while others suggested that a political agenda lay behind the high crime rate.

The majority of respondents (75%) in a national survey⁸⁵ argued that the death penalty should be reintroduced, an opinion that was shared by 77% of respondents from Gauteng. Comments made by a civic leader from Rockville, Soweto⁸⁶ captured public opinion on this issue. He argued that ‘crime has escalated because of the whole issue of scrapping the death penalty and the collapse of the criminal justice system’. In his opinion, crime had increased because ‘nobody cares and the disciplinary measures have lessened’. Another participant added that ‘things became loose after the elections because people were no longer threatened by the law’.

Despite participants saying they were despondent about high levels of crime, a high proportion said they would trust the police to investigate the crime and catch the criminals, with almost a third (31%) of respondents from Gauteng expressing confidence in the police. However, community structures that have been set up to deal with suspected criminals indicate a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system. In a study in Soshanguve⁸⁷ respondents explained that community structures frequently punish people suspected of crime before involving the police.

Employment

High unemployment was a concern for almost half (47%) of the respondents in the national survey about human rights⁸⁸. Although Gauteng has the lowest unemployment rate in the

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ ‘Determining Our Own Development’, *A Community-Based Socio-economic Profile of Alexandra* (C A S E, 1998).

⁸⁴ *More Than Prayers: Challenging Soweto Church Responses to Poverty and Marginalisation* (C A S E, 1998).

⁸⁵ *Kaiser Political Survey database*.

⁸⁶ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions*, (CASE, 1998) database.

⁸⁷ *Upgrading Gauteng’s Informal Settlements, Vol. 3: First Follow-Up Surveys at Eatonside, Albertina, Soshanguve South Ext. 4 and Jahondeo* (C A S E, 1998).

⁸⁸ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions*, (CASE, 1998).

country, respondents from the province were just as concerned about unemployment as people from other provinces with half (49%) saying that job creation should be a priority for the national government.

More than one third (38%) of respondents were either unemployed or employed on a casual basis. There were gender differences in employment rates with women being more likely (44%) to be unemployed or to have casual work, compared with 30% of men in the same situation. This compares with census figures mentioned in the section on demographic overview. Over half (53%) of the African respondents reported that they were unemployed or working on a casual basis, while only 10% of coloureds, 9% of Indians and 6% of white respondents were in the same position. Three quarters (75%) of the unemployed respondents had been unemployed for at least two years. The proportion was higher among Africans (78%) and Indians (66%) while only 38% of unemployed coloured and 30% of unemployed white respondents had been out of work for a period of two years.

In this study 47% of unemployed respondents said that their main source of support was the household and others (24%) said casual work. Not surprisingly, a higher percentage of unemployed respondents were involved in casual work in urban formal areas (28%) than in informal areas (21%).

	Don't know	Got better	Got worse	Stayed the same
Africans	1%	10%	81%	8%
Indians	1%		79%	20%
Coloureds			87%	13%
Whites	11%	1%	73%	15%
Total	3%	6%	80%	11%

Table 49: Assessment on the situation of employment in Gauteng, by race⁸⁹

In a survey conducted for Nedlac⁹⁰ in 1998, respondents were asked whether they thought employment in Gauteng had improved or not since 1994. The majority of respondents (80%) felt that the employment situation had deteriorated, while 11% of respondents said it had remained the same. Respondents in all race groups agreed that the employment situation had deteriorated since 1994, but a higher percentage of coloureds (87%) and Africans (81%) felt this was so than Indians (79%) and whites (72%).

⁸⁹ Nedlac database

⁹⁰ The database compares the situation of Gauteng Province with KwaZulu Natal and Northern Province. For this reason national figures are not available.

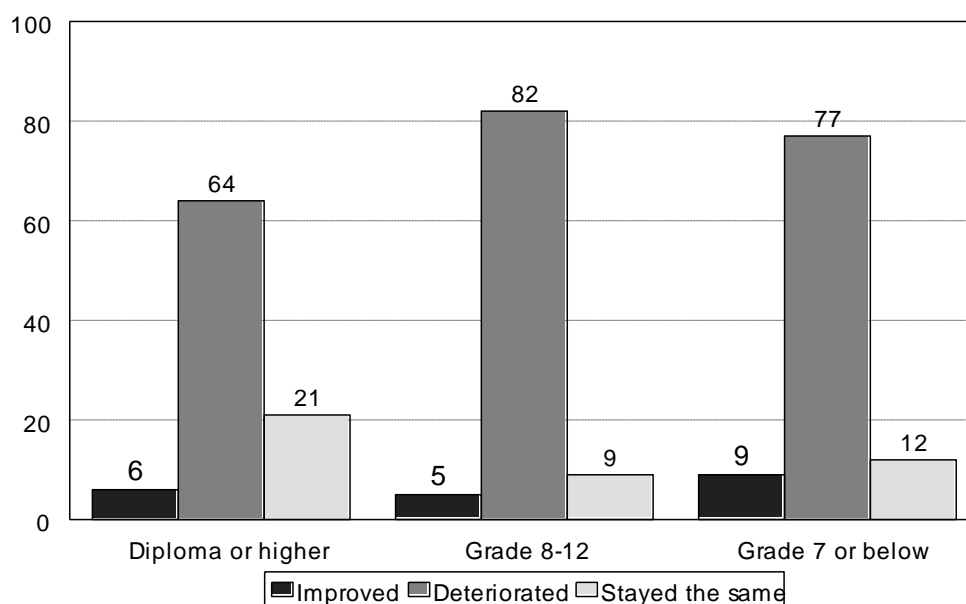


Figure 24: Assessment on the situation of employment in Gauteng, by education⁹¹

Results from this survey reveal differences in perceptions of the employment situation among respondents with different levels of education. More educated respondents tended to be more positive about the employment situation. Just over a fifth (21%) of respondents with a diploma or a higher grade of education said that the employment situation had remained the same. Respondents falling within the middle and lower education categories (grade 8-12) were less optimistic with 9% of respondents with grade 8-12 and 12% of those with grade 7 or below saying the situation remained the same since 1994. This was also reflected in the figures from the census (see section 1 ‘Underlying Social Forces Shaping Gauteng’s Environment’, chapter 7) which showed that education influences employment levels.

In a 1998 study which examined the church’s response to poverty⁹², almost all the people interviewed thought that unemployment in South Africa was worse than before the elections in 1994. The main reasons attributed to rising unemployment were retrenchments, company relocations, crime, economic fluctuations and an increase in illegal foreigners and rural migrants who were searching for employment.

Other reasons mentioned by members of a focus group in this study were companies relocating overseas because of a lack of confidence in the government and too little investment by companies in providing people with training and qualifications to make them more marketable.

⁹¹ Nedlac database.

⁹² *More Than Prayers: Challenging Soweto Church Responses to Poverty and Marginalisation* (C A S E, 1998).

Water

Respondents in a national survey⁹³ agreed that one area where the government had made achievements since 1994 was in the provision of clean water. As one of the most highly urbanised provinces Gauteng had fewer problems concerning water resources, with only 11% of the respondents experiencing problems with their water supply, compared with 22% of respondents nationally and 48% in rural areas. Similarly, 95% of the respondents in Gauteng said there was sufficient water, compared with 61% of respondents from Northern Province. In Gauteng 84% of respondents supported the principle that people should pay for the delivery of piped water, a much higher figure than among respondents from the rural Northern Province (53%). There were racial differences in attitudes towards paying for a household water supply. African respondents were less likely (76%) to think that people should pay for water, compared to 96% of coloureds and 98% of Indians and whites.

In a study of a selection of informal settlements in Gauteng⁹⁴ we asked respondents if they would prefer to pay a 'small amount' for access to water as set out in the RDP or 'larger amount' to have water piped in their homes. The majority of respondents (58%) said they would prefer to pay less for a local water supply than pay more for piped water in their homes. This opinion was particularly strong among women: three fifths (60%) of the women said that they would prefer to pay less for a local water supply, compared with 55% of men.

Environment

The environment has become a more topical issue in South Africa in recent years. The fact that 97% of respondents from Gauteng thought that natural resources need protection indicates relatively high levels of awareness for protection of the environment and non-renewable resources⁹⁵.

⁹³ Nedlac database.

⁹⁴ *Investigating Water and Sanitation in Informal Settlements in Gauteng*, C A S E, July 1998.

⁹⁵ *Monitoring Socio-economic Rights: Public Perceptions*, (CASE, 1998).

	Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree	
	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.
Africans	41%	47%	14%	19%	39%	29%
Indians	29%	25%	11%		57%	75%
Coloureds ⁹⁶	33%	50%	17%	13%	42%	38%
Whites	17%	20%	14%	8%	66%	69%
Total	37%	39%	14%	15%	44%	41%

Table 50: ‘The government educates about the environment’ nationally and in Gauteng, by race⁹⁷

In spite of this level of awareness, 44% of respondents in a national survey (39% in Gauteng) did not believe that the government educates people about the environment in South Africa.

African and coloured respondents in Gauteng had a more favourable view of the government’s efforts to educate people about environmental issues than other race groups. Almost half (47%) of African and 50% of coloured respondents agreed with the statement, compared with only 25% of Indians and 20% of whites.

In this study respondents were asked if they thought that businesses should be held responsible for any damages they caused to the environment. This belief was found to be particularly strong among whites (95%) and coloureds (92%) and to a lesser extent among Indians (84%) and Africans (73%). A similar pattern of findings emerged from respondents in Gauteng with 77% agreeing with the statement (78% nationally). Again, whites (96%) and coloureds⁹⁸ felt most strongly about this issue, compared to 80% of Indians and 69% of African respondents in Gauteng.

⁹⁶ The number of Indian and coloured respondents in Gauteng was too small to provide accurate figures.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ All the respondents among a very small sample

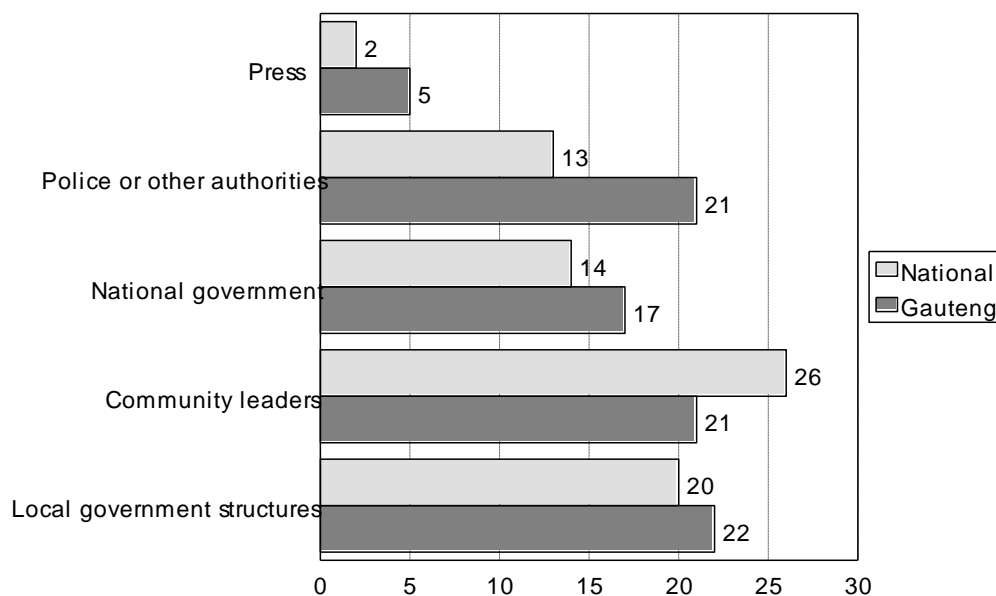


Figure 25: Sources of assistance regarding pollution nationally and in Gauteng⁹⁹

We asked respondents who they would approach for help if they encountered a problem with pollution in South Africa. In Gauteng, a fifth (22%) of respondents said they would either go to local government structures, community leaders, the police or other institutions, including the public prosecutor and the South African Human Rights Commission. Only 5% of the respondents (2% nationally) said they would go to the press.

	Community leaders		Local government		National government		Police and other		Press	
	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.	Nat.	Gaut.
Africans	29%	28%	18%	20%	11%	11%	11%	29%	1%	1%
Indians	17%		18%	20%	38%	60%	2%			
Coloureds	14%	14%	25%	14%	9%	14%	22%	29%	1%	
Whites	13%	5%	25%	30%	29%	29%	5%	12%	8%	16%
Total	26%	21%	20%	22%	14%	16%	13%	21%	2%	5%

Table 51: Sources of assistance regarding pollution nationally and in Gauteng, by race¹⁰⁰

The study showed that Africans were more likely to ask community structures or leaders to deal with pollution problems than other race groups. Indians and whites were more inclined to pursue a political approach. Almost two fifths (38%) of Indian respondents nationally and the majority of Indian respondents in Gauteng¹⁰¹ said they would approach the Department of Environment. Coloured respondents were less inclined to use public-

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ A small number of respondents.

political intervention. Almost half (48%) of the coloured respondents nationally would choose this course, while 42% of the coloured respondents in Gauteng would use the same channel. Coloured respondents would be more likely to approach the police (22% of coloured respondents nationally), compared to 11% of African, 5% of white and 2% of Indian respondents.

In the survey we asked respondents whether they felt that their environment was cleaner than it had been a year before. A large proportion (45%) of respondents nationally felt that their environment was less clean than it was a year ago, but approximately a third (32%) of respondents felt the opposite, saying their environment was cleaner than in the past.

A similar pattern of responses was observed in Gauteng. One third (33%) of respondents felt their community was cleaner than in the past, while 38% said it was dirtier. White respondents in Gauteng were more likely to say their community was dirtier than in the previous year (53%). Likewise, Indian and coloured respondents in Gauteng felt their community was dirtier than a year before. Among African respondents the reverse was true, and 44% said that their community was cleaner while 35% disagreed with this statement.

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